BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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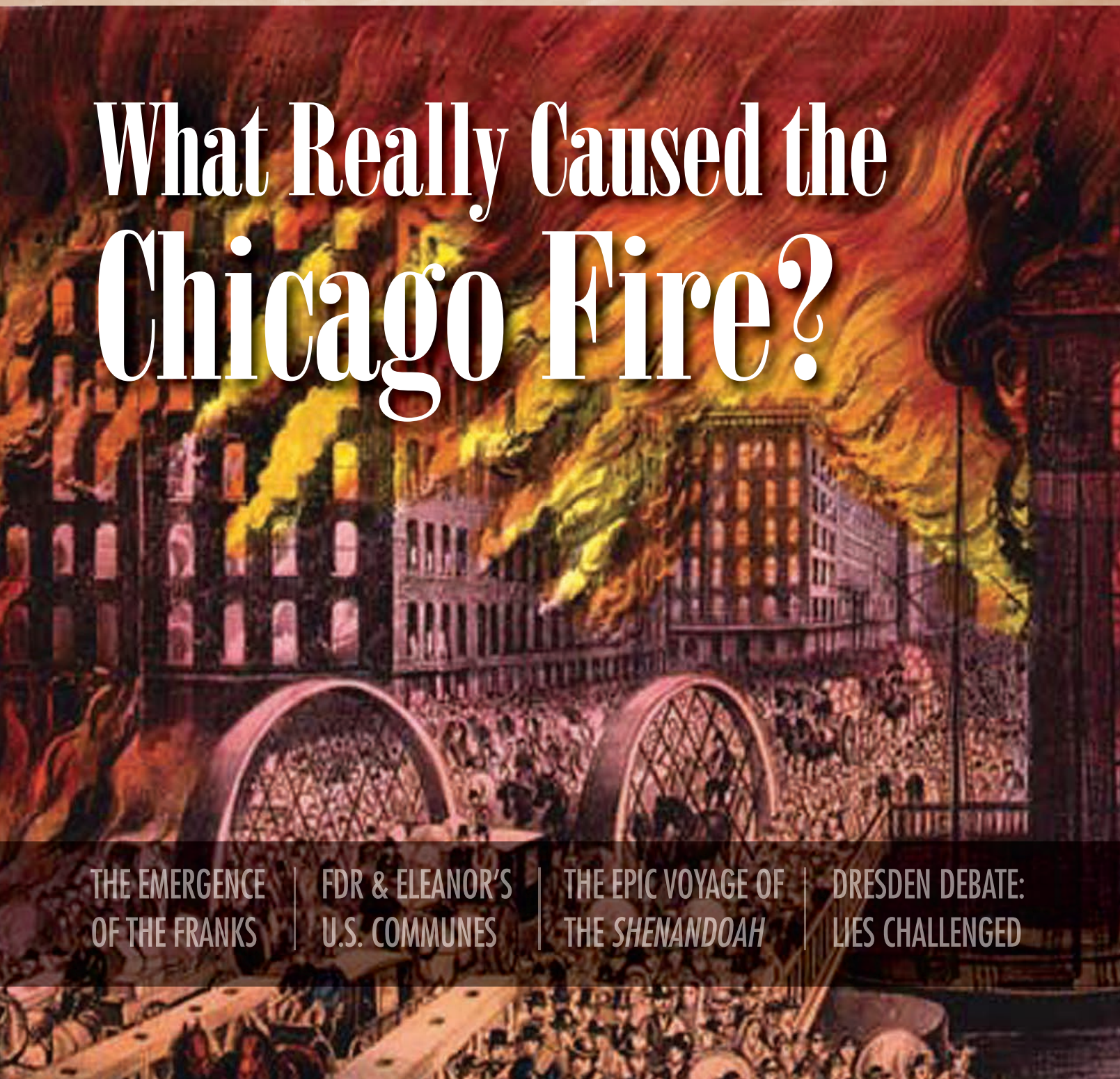


What Really Caused the Chicago Fire?

THE EMERGENCE OF THE FRANKS | FDR & ELEANOR'S U.S. COMMUNES | THE EPIC VOYAGE OF THE *SHENANDOAH* | DRESDEN DEBATE: LIES CHALLENGED

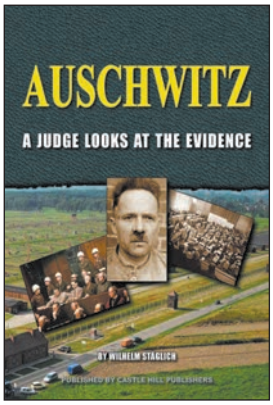
Millions were allegedly murdered at this crime scene, then certainly there's enough evidence for a conviction

AUSCHWITZ

A Judge Looks at the Evidence

HOLOCAUST CLASSIC NOW AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM TBR!

By Wilhelm Staeglich • Updated With New Introduction by Germar Rudolf



Auschwitz is the epicenter of "the Holocaust." There is no place on Earth where more people are said to have been murdered than at Auschwitz. At this detention camp, the industrialized mass murder of the Jews by Nazi Germany reached its "demonic pinnacle." This narrative is based on a wide range of evidence, the most important of which was presented during two trials whose findings form the foundation of our present image of Auschwitz: the International Military Tribunal of 1945-1946 in Nuremberg, Germany, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965 in Frankfurt. But, when we dig more deeply into the rulings of these trials and the actual evidence they are based upon, the story looks quite different. The late Wilhelm Staeglich, until the mid-1970s a German judge, has so far been the only legal expert to critically analyze the foundations of what we today think we know about Auschwitz. His research results, as presented in this book, leave the reader at times breathless when confronted with the incredibly scandalous way in which the Allied victors, and later the German judicial authorities, bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Staeglich also exposed the shockingly superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record even today. The present study is an eye-opener for all those who think that the "Auschwitz holocaust" has been proved beyond doubt—either during these legal proceedings or by any other means. This new edition is corrected and slightly revised. It contains a foreword by the editor pointing the curious reader to more recent research results, as well as an epilogue describing the persecution suffered by the author for his peaceful dissent after his book was first published in Germany in 1979—and then confiscated and burned by the authorities. Softcover, 422 pages, #718, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

January/February 2016 ❖ Volume XXII ❖ Number 1

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18 By now, most TBR readers know that Eleanor Roosevelt and her husband Franklin were rabid socialists. Worse, there were multiple traitors in FDR's cabinet who routinely passed on secret information to Josef Stalin. But few people we've talked to know that the Roosevelts went so far as to set up Soviet-style communes in America in an attempt to prove that communism would work here.

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22 In case you missed it, Lee Harvey Oswald was not the "lone" gunman who shot President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. In fact, as many researchers have shown, elements of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) were most certainly involved. But exactly why would the CIA want to assassinate this particular president?

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By John Wear

50 On Feb. 13-14, 1945, the Allies unleashed an attack upon the defenseless sanctuary city of Dresden, Germany, eradicating vast portions of it and burning to death untold numbers of German civilians. How many? According to the Dresden Commission of Historians, the likely death toll in Dresden was "no more than 25,000." Here, TBR puts the commission's statement to the test.

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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 22 years.

A Sad But Hopeful Time . . .

Just after we went to press with the November/December 2015 issue of TBR, we got the sad news that our founder and publisher, Willis A. Carto, had passed away at age 89 in his home in Virginia. Willis was the driving force behind the creation of The Barnes Review history magazine and many other nationalist and populist publications and organizations. You can read more about his amazingly productive career on page 3. For me, however, his loss is keenly felt for it was he who gave me the chance to become integrally involved in the creation and production of this important magazine. It's a serious task I do not take lightly.

We have had many readers send letters of condolence, and Mrs. Carto and the staff thank you very much for remembering us in this time of trial. "What will you do now? Who will carry on the job of talking about history without mucking it up with political correctness?" one reader asked.

The answer to that is very simple: We will move forward and do what Willis always wanted us to do, which was try to expose the warmongers and kleptocrats who continually drag our nation into global wars that do not serve this nation's best interests; spread our message of truth as far and wide as possible; keep hammering away at the increasingly unsteady bulwarks that support the mainstream historical edifice; re-instill pride in our people for their vast accomplishments; battle the cult of political correctness that has tied the tongue of dissent and turned reason upside down; reject "tolerance" and rampant multiculturalism as a viable avenue of survival for our race; and expose the threat from those subversive groups who are working to bring our people down, down, down. And, of course, we will continue to do this all simply by "bringing history into accord with the facts."

Yes, the loss of Willis is a huge one, but we have seasoned historians not only on our TBR staff, but also on our lengthy editorial board, all of whom are ready to carry the torch; men and women who are not merely willing to man the defensive breastworks, but who want to charge ahead into the fray. We cannot expect that we will go through life without challenge and without adversity. It is exactly times like these that Willis trained us for—the battle for the future, a battle he knew he could not fight forever, but made sure his colleagues were ready to carry on.

We promise to do our very best to honor his legacy by refusing to surrender and to keep fighting for the truth, this nation and this world. You can do your part to honor his legacy by continuing to renew your subscriptions to TBR. See our centerspread for more about how you can renew today and benefit at the same time by getting a free new book from TBR. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Executive Editor

A TITAN & HIS LEGACY

THE BARNES REVIEW's founder Willis Carto (1927-2015) has earned his place in the history books of the future. An outstanding writer, editor and publisher, he dedicated his life to the politically incorrect task of saving the White race and our freedom. As such, his influence has been enormous both in the United States and across the globe, although the controlled media has sought to ignore him to death.

More than any other individual, my friend Willis was responsible for giving shape and solidity to the collection of rugged individualists who make up the core of the populist movement in America. Through Liberty Lobby, *The Spotlight* newspaper and AMERICAN FREE PRESS, as well as THE BARNES REVIEW and associated organizations, he succeeded in institutionalizing what some call the "right wing" and civil libertarianism.

Willis saw himself as a sort of John the Baptist of the political sphere, paving the way for someone with a gregarious personality who could truly unify and mobilize the middle and working classes and overthrow our oppressors. Willis himself, as he worked simultaneously on several different levels, preferred to mostly stay behind the scenes, fearing that his more controversial projects, such as probing for the truth about the holocaust and other hoaxes, might endanger his success with the less "hot button" projects.

Willis's publications have promoted realities that have fostered a pride in the accomplishments of the White race, and a well-earned distrust of the Mideast ministate of Israel and of the U.S. central government and the globalist corporations, banksters and Zionists who seek to destroy our culture and enslave and genocide us. More than anyone else, Willis has exposed the crimes of Abraham Lincoln, Dwight Eisenhower and other shady U.S. presidents and the CIA and secret government, and corrupt congressmen. He has been the point man in exposing the biggest lie ever—the so-called "Holocaust"—and other lies of history, while uncovering the cover-ups of the genocides of the Greeks, Assyrian Christians, Armenians, Germans, Ukrainians, the Irish, the Chinese, Christian Russians and many others. He revealed the discoveries of America by the Vikings, the Templars, the Scots and the Irish, the Basques, the Egyptians, the Minoans and many other people of Eurasia. He brought to light the civilizations of Gobekli Tepe and Karahunj, ancient cultures such as the Chachapoyas, and shed light on Atlantis, Lemuria and other historical mysteries.

WILLIS A. CARTO and OTTO SKORZENY
Shaking hands on a roof top in Spain.

Willis's advocacy of White rights was not unlike the racial and ethnic activism practiced by minority interest groups in America—only more justified.

Like the 300 Spartans at Thermopylae, he stood almost alone in upholding justice for Germany and a fair shake for Adolf Hitler, who saved Western civilization from the genocidal communists. Willis kept the flame of truth and honor burning and provided vehicles for truth-seekers to disseminate information to the general public. More than any other one man, Willis shaped and guided the patriot movement. Besides his periodicals, Willis published over 300 books—many of which would otherwise have remained unavailable to the public. He established a myriad of organizations, creating an institutional basis for all segments of the patriot movement to unite under one big umbrella.

Some pundits have expressed hope that TBR, AMERICAN FREE PRESS and other Carto creations would not survive the passing of this titan. It is already clear these wise guys were wrong and that, if anything, we are going on to reach new heights of accomplishment in line with Willis's legacy and the goal set by our namesake Harry Elmer Barnes: "to bring history into accord with the facts." We pledge our sacred honor to continuing to bring you, the reader, the truth, in spite of all opposition. ✦

——JOHN TIFFANY, Editor

What Really Caused the Chicago Fire?

AUTHOR HAS EXPLANATION FOR STRANGE SERIES OF FIRES THAT DEVASTATED LAKE MICHIGAN REGION, OCT. 8, 1871

By Marc Roland

When I was a boy in the 1950s, my great-grandmother told me how she survived American history's epic conflagration: the Great Chicago Fire. Despite Frances's 90-plus years, she was still physically and mentally vigorous, with a photographic memory going back to her Civil War-era upbringing.

The old lady lucidly recalled that fateful Sunday night of Oct. 8, 1871, when, as a 20-year-old woman living at home with her parents on the Windy City's south side, she was getting ready for bed sometime before 10 p.m. Just then, an indefinable yet ominous commotion began outside on the thoroughfare below. She threw open her second-story window to see a vast throng of hysterical people fleeing down 12th Street. Some carried bundles or screaming infants in their arms, or dragged haphazardly piled handcarts, but most ran screaming and shouting with nothing more than the clothes on their backs. Looming up behind them was a rapidly advancing curtain of fire as wide as the horizon and hundreds of feet high, topped by mountainous billows of smoke garishly illuminated by the flames.

Frances alerted her parents, and minutes later the little family was swept along with a fast-moving torrent of

Above and the facing page: Much of Chicago looked like the site of an atom bomb blast after the great fire raged for three days, Oct. 8-10, 1871. But we cannot place the blame on Mrs. O'Leary's cow and lantern, because at the same time giant fires also roared clear across the lower peninsula of Michigan and in several other areas in the Midwest. Ironically the O'Leary house, on DeKoven Street, was left standing. Author Marc Roland's theory is that the fragments of Comet Biela may have caused a meteor shower, setting off the fires. It was a hot, dry and windy autumn day, which also contributed to the disaster. The Chicago Fire Department had only 17 horse-drawn steam engines and 185 firefighters to handle the entire city. Thousands of people lost their lives in the combined conflagrations.

panic-stricken humanity moving desperately toward the imagined refuge of Lake Michigan, two-and-a-half miles away to the east. Their constant cries of distress were occasionally drowned out by the thunder of exploding gas mains and the collapse of stone masonry. Strong winds gusting from the southwest empowered the firestorm, which steadily gained on the fleeing multitudes, as though hungry to devour them. When the cataclysm surged forward, people threw off their precious burdens to run free from all material attachment. Some fell and were instantly, heedlessly trampled to death.

Rising higher into cooler temperatures, overheated air began to spin faster and faster, growing bigger and denser the higher it rose above the ground to hurl clouds of incendiary debris over a wider range. Burning lumberyards, warehouses and coal storage depots stoked this fiery typhoon, which jumped the Chicago River, where a railroad car carrying kerosene exploded with enough force to engulf the heart of the city. The courthouse imploded, its cupola containing a great, brass bell falling to the street below in a resounding crash heard a mile away. Then the waterworks building exploded, and all mains went suddenly dry, totally disarming firefighters, and allowed the fire to run unchecked from building to building, block by block. The rampant blaze pressed on, puffing itself up into yet more monstrous propor-

tions, its hot breath roaring at the south side fugitives running for their lives down 12th Street.

But the momentum of the ravenous cataclysm did not halt at Lake Michigan, where gargantuan tongues of flame licked the beaches, forcing everyone to wade far out into the water. Knee-deep amid the waves, with glowing faces reflecting the angry apocalypse, they watched their city burn through the long night, bright enough by which to read the fine print of a newspaper. Schooners and freighters came to their aid, but as women, children, elderly and injured persons were helped into lifeboats, a luminous barrage of orange-red embers arose out of the west, arching high overhead through the night sky to catch among the rigging. Sails burst into flames, burning masts, like match-sticks, down to decks. When several vessels had to be abandoned, so were further relief efforts, and the ships stood off at a safer distance, out in the lake. By dawn, the fire had died out, but the sands were very hot, so people had to endure most of the morning in the cold water, numerous hypothermia victims falling and drowning where they stood. Shortly before noon, exhausted survivors waded back to the still-warm beach, where they wearily camped out, recovering their strength.

Sunrise the next day revealed a landscape of unrecognizable devastation. Former neighborhoods were smoldering panoramas of ash and pulverized ruin. Three-and-a-third square miles of the metropolitan area—encompassing more than 2,000 acres in an area about four miles long, averaging nearly a mile across—had been entirely gutted. Over 17,5000 buildings were destroyed, leaving 125,000 residents homeless, more than a third of Chicago's total population. They suffered some 2,600 injured, but the actual number of dead included nameless city visitors and itinerant laborers. The county coroner confessed that an accurate body count was impossible, because additional, unknown victims had either drowned or been reduced to ashes. Conceivably, upwards of a thousand persons perished. Doubtless, total fatalities far exceeded official estimates of about 300 persons.

No less uncertain was the cause of the fire itself. Catherine O'Leary was accused of drunken negligence that sparked the disaster, when her unattended cow allegedly kicked over a lantern in the Irish Catholic immigrant's barn on DeKoven Street, a few blocks north of my great-grandmother's home. Although *Chicago Republican* reporter Michael Ahern admitted 22 years later that he had invented the story on behalf of establishment politicians wary of growing Irish influence at city hall, his fabrication is still generally taken for granted by a public that has since been sold many more newsmedia lies.

Meteorologists pointed out that Chicago had only received an inch of rain in the three months leading up to the fire, resulting in severe drought conditions that inevitably culminated in catastrophe. But their explanation did not sit well with a former Minnesota lieutenant governor, U.S. Congressman and populist leader, better remembered today as the founder of Atlantology, the serious study of the lost civilization of Atlantis. Regarded then and now by admirers and detractors as either a visionary polymath or pseudo-scientific crank, Ignatius Donnelly (1831-1901) made the astounding claim 12 years after the Great Chicago Fire that it had been caused by a comet. Although dismissed without comment by most mainstream scientists ever since he published his unconventional hypothesis, Donnelly's arguments have gained special credence in recent years with advances in celestial mechanics. They show that a comet known as Biela underwent a rarely observed transfiguration that coincided with events on the ground during the late 19th century.

First recorded in 1772, it was named 56 years after Wilhelm von Biela, an Austrian army officer, who calculated its orbit, determined its periodicity, and found it was the only comet known to intersect Earth's orbit. The important French astronomer, Marie-Charles Damoiseau (1768 -1846), "calculated its path, and announced that on its next return the comet would cross the orbit of the Earth within 20,000 miles of its track, but about one month before the Earth would have arrived at the same spot," close enough for our planet's gravitational field to exert its tidal influence.[1] Although, as Biela predicted, his comet reappeared in 1845, no one could have foreseen its altered appearance: The nucleus had split in two; a smaller fragment was pulling away from the larger. Donnelly wrote how "each half had a head and tail of its own, and they were whirling through space, side by side, like a couple of race-horses, about 16,000 miles apart, or about twice as wide apart as the diameter of the Earth."[2]

> "Ignatius Donnelly made the astounding claim 12 years after the Great Chicago Fire that it had been caused by a comet.

After another seven years, the larger "Biela Major" was followed 40 days later by "Biela Minor," indicating they were drifting further apart. Neither was ever seen again. In their place, on the night of Nov. 27 1872, a brilliant meteor shower of about 3,000 shooting stars per hour radiated from the same part of the sky where Biela Major and Minor had been predicted to cross the previous autumn, when Earth intersected their trajectory. "There were 80 of the meteors that furnished a good position for the radiant point of the discharge," Donnelly wrote, "and that position, strange to say, was very much the same as the position in space that Biela's comet should have occupied just about that time on its fourth return toward perihelion" (a point in the comet's orbit at

which it was closest to the Sun).[3]

Referred to as the Andromedids for their appearance near the Constellation Andromeda, they progressively diminished throughout subsequent decades, finally fading away just before the 20th century. Astronomers at the time assumed these attenuating meteor showers were the fragmentary remnants of the disintegrated comet. But the Andromedids were clouds of tiny debris from separation of the comet's nucleus. The two unequal parts had so far parted company back in 1857, when both were observed, that the larger portion was by then careening into outer space, toward the furthermost point of its ellipse, and into the fatal embrace of planet Jupiter's gravitational pull. Meanwhile, Biela Minor was falling back toward our Sun, and invisible to anyone on Earth, because its smaller size did not contain enough gases that, when ionized by the solar wind, would give it a visible tail. Little Biela would, however, still possess enough of those gases to offer an explosive threat if ever they were brought into Earth's atmosphere. Inert in the cold, airless vacuum of frigid space, they would ignite in the presence of oxygen to temperatures in excess of 6,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

It was this extraterrestrial intruder, Donnelly believed, that sparked the Great Chicago Fire, which combusted concurrently at scattered locations just after Biela Minor crossed Earth's orbit. As eyewitness testimony, he cited a writer for New York's *Evening Post*, then on assignment in the city, when the reporter saw "buildings far beyond the line of fire, and in no contact with it, burst into flames from the interior."[4] Nearly a mile away from the fire, the huge Montgomery Wards building inexplicably caught fire by itself, the only structure in its immediate vicinity to do so.[5] Other observers, including the city's fire chief, told of several flash points that erupted simultaneously at widely separated places across the south side. He recalled that his men were subduing the DeKoven Street blaze when they were informed that at least two other, serious fires were active far beyond any wind-driven embers.[6]

"Strange, fantastic fires of blue, red, and green," according to the *Evening Post* reporter, "played along the cornices of buildings."[7] Many fires were observed starting in the basements of buildings distantly removed from the conflagration. Some component gases of a comet are heavier than air, so they would have settled in these lower areas. Firefighters were perplexed by the numerous blue flames that lit the city, "as though alcohol were burning," writes Mel Waskins, whose 1985 analysis of the Great Chicago Fire supported Donnelly's theory with modern astronomy. "The chemical components of methane and acetylene, the cometary gases," Waskins wrote, "are similar to the chemicals that form the basis of alcohol."[8]

These accounts suggest that the fires were caused by methane commonly found in comets, stated retired McDonnell-Douglas physicist Robert Wood at a 2004 con-

Ignatius Donnelly

At half past nine in the evening, fires broke out in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan—seemingly by "spontaneous combustion." Ignatius L. Donnelly, shown here, warned that a comet was capable of causing "a rain of fire and gravel." Donnelly, an author and political reformer, has been called a crank by some, but he may have been on to something. Clearly he was brilliant and an original thinker. A tireless, fighting politician, Donnelly was elected lieutenant governor of Minnesota in 1859. His first book, *Atlantis: The Antediluvian World* (1882), sought to demonstrate the real existence of Plato's sunken civilization. Next, in 1883, came his book about disastrous comets*: Ragnarok: The Age of Fire and Gravel.* Then in 1888 followed *The Great Cryptogram*, in which he tried to prove the likely theory that Francis Bacon was the author of the plays generally attributed to "Shakespeare." A Populist, he joined the Grangers and Greenbackers and published a weekly newspaper, *The Anti-Monopolist.* He crusaded for reforms to help the middle and working classes. In 1890 he wrote *Caesar's Column: A Story of the Twentieth Century,* graphically foreseeing the horrors of dictatorship in the U.S.A. A true rebel, Donnelly was a hero of populists and very early Revisionists.

ference of the Aerospace Corporation and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, in Pasadena, California.[9] He was seconded by Irving F. Miller, professor of chemical engineering at the University of Illinois (Chicago), who concluded, "it seems more fitting to attribute it [the Chicago Fire] to a celestial accident, than to a poor, uncomprehending bovine." [10]

OTHER CITIES SET ABLAZE

If the coincidence of that catastrophe with Biela Minor's intersection of Earth's orbit was, as Dr. Miller remarked, an "accident," their connection was all the more remarkable in light of the numerous, other conflagrations that ravaged Wisconsin and Michigan at the same time; quite literally, the same hour. Today virtually forgotten, they far excelled the Chicago Fire in their extent and loss of life, comprising the highest number of human casualties from a natural disaster in U.S. history. One hundred miles directly across Lake Michigan from Chicago, another urban center was obliterated with astonishingly unbelievable rapidity.

"It can be said that our beloved city of Holland [Michigan] no longer exists," lamented resident Gerrit Van Schelven. "No one, unless he has been an eyewitness of such a scene, can conceive its terror or its awfulness. We shall not attempt to describe it. The entire territory covered by the fire was mowed as clean as with a reaper; there was not a fencepost or a sidewalk plank and hardly the stump of a shade tree left to designate the old lines.

"When first light shone on the devastation, people could not believe what they saw: The break of day on that Monday morning presented a scene, the memory of which will outlive all other recollections in the minds of its victims. The entire business district lies in ruins. Entire streets have disappeared; every businessman has lost everything, and between 200 and 300 houses have been destroyed by fire. The most beautiful part of our city has become an unsightly level plain of smoking and smoldering ruins." [11]

Another 100 miles north, the coastal town of Manistee was burning. "About 9:30 p.m., just as people were returning from evening services," survivor B. M. Cutcheon wrote, "a red, angry glare lighted up the western sky near the mouth of the river. The fire department rushed to the rescue. Three-fourths of a mile was one, surging sea of fire. The steam fire engine burned in the street where it stood, the men and horses barely escaping with their lives. About three o'clock, the wind abated, but the work of ruin was complete. When Monday morning's sun glared red and lurid through the heavy masses of smoke, where had stood Manistee, it beheld a scene of desolation scarcely to be described. Buildings, foundations, fences, sidewalks, trees, shrubbery—everything—were mowed close to the surface of the earth, and grass burned out by the roots."[12]

The total loss of property at Manistee was about $1 million in 1871 currency.

The same, horrific scenes were playing out simultaneously 325 miles eastward across the state at Port Huron, where at least 50 persons died and hundreds were injured, many severely. But the total number of deaths across Michigan—officially estimated between 500 and 1,000, largely based on families' reporting their members missing—was impossible to determine, because uncounted thousands of lumberjacks and salesmen had spread out across the state, along with settlers and tribal Indians in remote areas effected by the fires. So too, the exact extent of property loss, animal deaths, and forest devastation cannot be determined. What is known is that almost 4,000 square miles—some two and a half million acres—were burned in Michigan during the same night.[13]

> "The horrific scenes were playing out simultaneously on the other side of the state at Port Huron.

Terrible as conditions were in that state, they comprised a fraction of the cataclysm suffered by the people of Wisconsin. Directly across Lake Michigan, 75 miles west from the catastrophe under way at Manistee, 1.2 million to 1.5 million acres—1,875 to 2,000 square miles—were in flames, consuming forestlands twice the size of Rhode Island.[14] Lost were 13 villages and towns, together with dozens of farms and settlements, in which 1,200 to 2,500 people perished.

As Belgian immigrants fled Williamsonville, "60 persons sought refuge in an open field surrounding this spot," reads a commemorative plaque, "and were burned to death."[15]

Of Peshtigo's 1,749 residents, about three-quarters of them were killed. More than 350 of their bodies had to be buried in a mass grave, because too few townsfolk remained alive to identify the dead, most of whom were charred beyond recognition. Over time, many survivors succumbed to the effects of smoke inhalation, injuries, trauma and despair. But personal testimonies of their ordeal described the Peshtigo Fire as not only the deadliest of its kind in American history, but the strangest.

Immediately after the event, James W. Sheahan and George P. Upton interviewed every eyewitness willing to talk about it, while its horrible details were still fresh in their minds. The veteran Chicago newspaper reporters found that the stories they collected were consistent in their recollection of "balls of fire" falling from the sky:

> At a few minutes after nine o'clock, the people of the village heard a terrible roar. Instantly the heavens

The "Forgotten Fire"—A terrible "fire tornado" swept through a forested part of Wisconsin on Oct. 8-9, 1871, after months of drought, obliterating the towns of Peshtigo and Brussels, and 10 other towns, and killing 1,200-2,400 people. More than a thousand in Peshtigo alone—three-quarters the population—perished. Three hundred fifty victims who could not be identified are commemorated at the mass grave whose marker is shown below. The burned area was 10 by 40 miles. It was the deadliest, forest fire in North American history. For whatever reason, the Peshtigo disaster has been forgotten, while the simultaneous Chicago fire has become legendary—but only killed some 300 persons, officially.

were illuminated with a terrible glare. The sky, which had been so dark a moment before, burst into clouds of flame. A spectator of the terrible scene says the fire did not come upon them gradually from burning trees and other objects to the windward, but the first notice they had of it was a whirlwind of flame in great clouds from above the tops of the trees, which fell upon and entirely enveloped everything. They could give no other interpretation to this ominous roar, this bursting of the sky with flame, and this dropping down of fire out of the very heavens, consuming instantly everything it touched. "It came in great, sheeted flames from heaven," says another. "The atmosphere was all afire." The fire leaped over roofs and trees, and ignited whole streets at once. Some speak of "great balls of fire unrolling and shooting forth, in streams." The whole sky was filled with them; round smoky masses about the size of a large balloon, traveling at unbelievable speed. They fell to the ground and burst.[16]

Reverend Peter Perrin, a Catholic priest who lived through the Peshtigo calamity, remembered how he saw:

[O]n casting my eye upwards, a sea of flame, as it were, the immense waves of which were in a state of violent commotion, rolling tumultuously one over the other, and all at a prodigious height in the sky, and consequently, far from any combustible material. How can this phenomenon be explained without admitting the supposition that immense quantities of gas were accumulated in the air? The air itself was on fire. Above my head, as far as the eye could reach into space, alas! too brilliantly lighted, I saw nothing but immense volumes of flames covering the firmament, rolling one over the other with stormy violence, as we see masses of clouds driven wildly hither and thither by the fierce power of the tempest.[17]

Sheahan and Upton described the bizarre fate of a mother, father and their children:

The onslaught was so sudden that the family could

only run to the center of an immense clearing on their farm where nothing combustible stood. They hoped to be safe, several hundreds yards from structures or trees. When the fire came, rushing on all sides of them, it did not in fact touch them. But eyewitnesses saw them die. A great balloon of fire dropped on them—father, mother and four children. They were incinerated in an instant. Almost nothing was left of them.[18]

There were other anomalies: "Accompanying the firestorm and the wind," Donnelly pointed out, "was a rain of red-hot sand. It was not clear to those eyewitnesses who survived their ordeal where this sand came from. It must have been raised from the Earth by the incredible winds, but from where? There was sand on the beaches, but the beaches lay to the east, and the wind was blowing from the west and the south. There was no sand on the floor of the forest nor on the farmlands of Wisconsin." [19]

"The air was no longer fit to breathe," recalled Rev. Pernin, "full as it was of sand." [20] Sheahan and Upton reported incredulously that the victims were pelted by "a pitiless rain of fire and *sand*."[21] The coma, or "heads" of comets are commonly bonded with granulated silicates, a kind of gravel or sand. Its presence in abundance during the cataclysm combines with "balloons of flame" descending from the sky to show that the October 1871 event was not a familiar prairie blaze or forest fire.

The distinct nature of these events was emphasized by the fires' unprecedented high temperatures and cyclonic winds. Historians David Gesso and William Lutz describe "superheated flames of at least 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit," and "winds of 110 miles per hour or stronger" that "threw rail cars and houses into the air."[22]

While these atypical effects required extraordinary origins, conventional scholars offer that they were simply the anticipated result of drought conditions:

> A common cause for the fires in the Midwest can be found in the fact that the area had suffered through a tinder-dry summer, so that winds from the front that moved in that evening were capable of generating rapidly expanding blazes from available ignition sources, which were plentiful in the region.[23]

This supposition ignores the unexplainable fact that all the conflagrations over a three-state area started around 9:30 p.m., making it impossible for one to have caught fire from another. Assuming that fires ignited in locations hundreds of miles apart at the same moment is not an acceptable hypothesis.

Munising, Michigan's Kenneth Riell, who has researched the Upper Midwestern fires since the 1990s, points out that dry summers and strong winds never produced a similar result, before or since—or anywhere else. He was first intrigued by possibilities for a celestial cause when a relative and his fellow workers boring holes for a Detroit water pipeline discovered a horde of meteorite fragments. "They were bringing it out and piling it up," he said.[24] In conjunction with these finds, Riell notes that Canadian geologists during the early 1990s identified a huge impact crater 200 feet below the surface of Lake Huron in the Port Huron area. More recently, a 59-pound carbonaceous chondrite meteorite was discovered on the southwestern shores of Lake Huron. While neither of these finds have so far been positively identified with the fires of 1871, they may explain a line in Rev. Pernin's account: "[M]any felt a shock of earthquake at the moment that everything on the surface of the Earth was trembling before the violence of the hurricane."[25] Perhaps they experienced the tremor of a nearby meteorite impact.

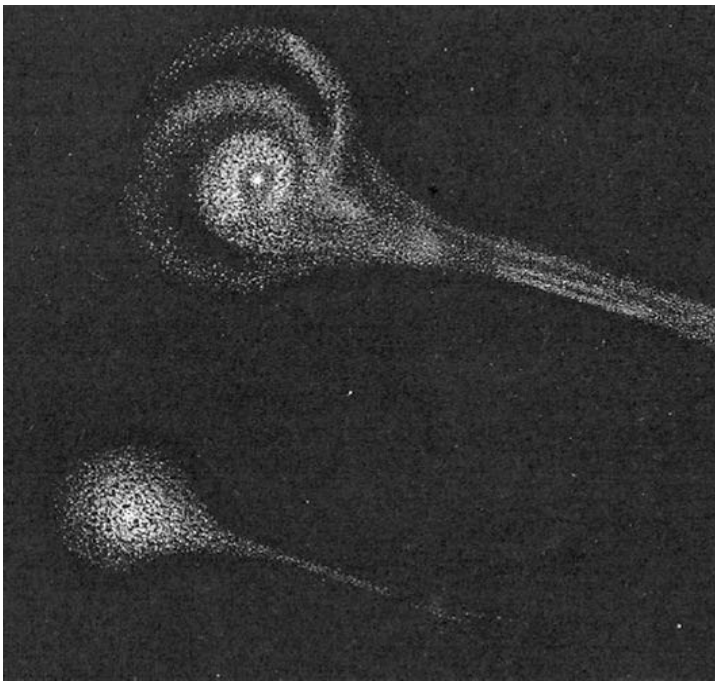
But according to Michigan State University's David Batch, director of the Abram Planetarium, "there's no known evidence of a comet or a meteorite causing a fire in history."[26] It would appear he is unaware of the Tunguska Event, which occurred just 37 years after the Chicago Fire, when a meteor or comet fragment exploded over Siberia. "The temperature at the center of the fireball was estimated by one source to be up to 30 million degrees Fahrenheit," writes Mark Brazo and Steven Austin for California's Geoscience Research Institute. "After the impact, forest fires broke out and ravaged an area of [6.2 to 9.3 miles] in radius." [27]

"All the fires over a three-state area started around 9:30 p.m., making it impossible for one to have caught fire from another.

While no one was killed by the Siberian blast, as many as 4,000 or more people may have died in the fires that flared up in Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin on the exact same evening. Survivors from each one stated that the conflagrations did not begin gradually, gave no forewarning, and exploded full-blown on the scene. The geographical relationship between these widely separate fires suggests that Biela Minor approached Port Huron in a low trajectory from the northeast at between 25,000 and 160,000 mph (the speed parameters of meteors entering Earth's atmosphere), when the super-heated comet fragment exploded around 9:30 on the night of Oct. 8, 1871, showering incandescent material across Michigan into Wisconsin and Illinois in a V-shaped pattern indistinguishable from a shotgun blast

Twenty-eight years before, an obscure poet, M. Lattey, published a prescient poem in *The Illustrated London News* about the same comet, which had then recently split in half:

Lone wanderer of the tractless sky,



Companionless, say, dost thou fly
Along thy solitary path,
A flaming messenger of wrath? ✦

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2 *Ibid.*

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19 Donnelly, *op. cit.*

20 Pernin, *op. cit.*

21 Sheahan and Upton, *op. cit.*

22 Gess, Denise and Lutz, William. *Firestorm at Peshtigo*. NY: Macmillan, 2003. "The combination of wind, topography and ignition sources that created the firestorm, primarily representing the conditions at the boundaries of human settlement and natural areas, is known as the Peshtigo Paradigm. The condition was closely studied by the American and British military during World War II to learn how to recreate firestorm conditions for bombing campaigns against cities in Germany and Japan. The bombing of Dresden and the even more severe one of Tokyo by incendiary devices resulted in death tolls comparable to or exceeding those of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki." https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peshtigo_Fire.

Comet Biela was discovered in 1772 and identified as periodic in1826 by Wilhelm von Biela—hence the name. It was just the third comet in history to have its periodic orbit definitely calculated, with a period of 6.6 years. Its nucleus was observed in 1852 to have split in two, called A and B (see illustration). But after 1852 it was never seen again, and it may have evolved into a meteor shower. In the form of a cluster of meteors, the disintegrated comet may have circled the Sun again in 1871, theoretically causing horrific firestorms. These may not have been normal fires. For example, in one reported case, a coin was found half melted in the pocket of a victim while his clothing was unsinged. The theory was proposed by Ignatius Donnelly in 1883 and revived in a 1985 book. It was further explored in an unpublished 2004 scientific paper.

In other words, Anglo-American military strategists deliberately planned and executed, with malice of forethought, the mass-murder of innocent civilians. This premeditated atrocity, during the commission of which almost 1 million non-combatants—mostly women and children—in two cities alone (not counting the fire-bombing of Hamburg) were burned alive, was a war crime beyond all historical parallels.

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MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years.

The Little-Known Saga of the Rebel Raider

CSS Shenandoah

And Her Around-the-World Adventure

One of the most remarkable chapters in the history of the War for Southern Independence deals not with the land battles but with the rebel navy. Little noticed by many history buffs, the war on the high seas was equally as important as the land war.

By John Tiffany

The Confederate States of America (C.S.A.) never surrendered to the Northern States of America (N.S.A.) or Northern Empire.[1] Rather, the War for Southern Independence petered out at the end. Gen. Robert E. Lee did surrender his Army of Northern Virginia near noon on April 9, 1865. Gen. John Richardson Liddell surrendered his troops in Alabama about six hours later.

Mosby's Raiders never surrendered but disbanded on April 21. And Joe Shelby and others went to Mexico rather than surrender. [See TBR, July/August 2015.—Ed.]

The Battle of Palmito Ranch in Texas took place on May 12-13, and Cherokee Brigade Gen. Stand Watie did not surrender until June 23.

C.S. President Jefferson Davis was captured on May 10, and U.S. President Andrew Johnson declared the war over on Aug. 20.

Some Confederates (an estimated 10,000-20,000) went to Brazil, where they were welcomed by Emperor Dom Pedro II, rather than surrender to the Northern invaders. Dom Pedro was interested in promoting the growing of cotton in Brazil, and his land still have slavery until 1888.

But a little-known fact is that the last shots in the War of Dixie's Secession were fired by the raiding vessel CSS *Shenandoah*. And it's a "whale of a tale."

The *Shenandoah* did not surrender until Nov. 6, 1865, in England, and her flag is reckoned the last sovereign Confederate banner to be furled.

The C.S.A. had started her war for freedom with many fine naval officers but almost no Navy: only one fighting ship proper, four small cutters and limited commercial vessels.

A few days after the Union-held Fort Sumter fell, starting the war, the Lincolnites used their Navy to blockade all Southern ports. Any privateers caught sailing under Confederate colors were to be jailed and hanged.

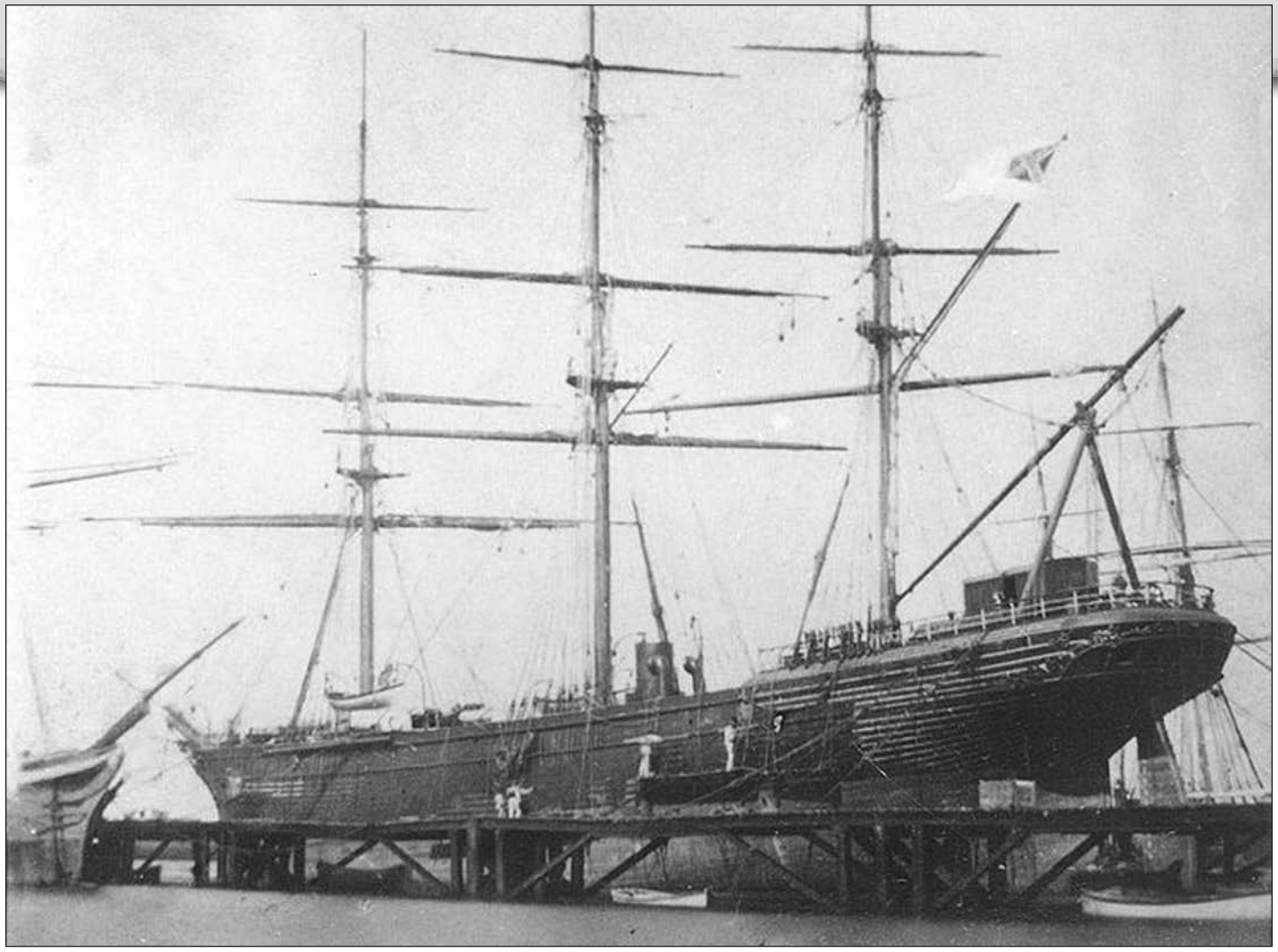
The Northern Navy was large but not as large as the Yankee tyrant would have liked. It did not have enough ships to both maintain a blockade of 3,000 miles of coastline and to protect Northern shipping. So Confederate leaders developed a plan to obtain and deploy a number of raider ships—speedy predators that would swoop down on Yankee merchant vessels and capture, burn or sink them. Lacking her own shipyards, Dixie needed to buy foreign-built ships.

Cmdr. James Bulloch (1823-1901) was appointed head of the C.S.A. secret service in Europe, operating from Liverpool, and it fell to him to assemble practically from scratch a Confederate Navy.

In later life Bulloch would tell sea stories to his sister's son, young Theodore Roosevelt.

Books on the land battles of the so-called Civil War probably outnumber books on the naval side by 100 to one, but the struggle at sea is worthy of much more coverage.

Britain was the world's leading ship builder, but the C.S.A. needed to get the ships clandestinely because of Britain's neutrality law. Britain was willing to work behind the scenes with Dixie but did not wish to be drawn into a war with Lincoln.



The Civil War was a long and grisly conflict that claimed an estimated 650,000 American lives and played out in far corners of the Earth. In January 1865, the Confederate warship *Shenandoah* sailed unannounced into Hobson's Bay, Australia. Above, she is shown in dry-dock in nearby Williamstown, where she underwent much-needed repairs. Declaring neutrality, the captain asked permission to take on coal and supplies, land prisoners and repair a propeller. While there, she recruited 42 men to augment her crew and fight on. Melbourne scaled up her defenses, inspired by the ship's visit—installing cannon on the shoreline in 1867.

The Southern naval program was highly successful; Bulloch in England was able to build (or have built) two raider ships, the *Florida* and *Alabama*, and purchased another ship, the *Fingal*, which he loaded with supplies and personally sailed to Savannah.

The *Alabama* burned and/or sank more than 60 enemy ships, forcing the Union to assign 25 ships to her pursuit. This greatly weakened the blockade.

The *Florida* for her part captured five dozen U.S. vessels before being captured herself in a war crime: The USS *Wachusett* steamed into the neutral Brazilian port of Bahia and rammed her as she lay at anchor. After shooting—murdering—several crewmen as they struggled in the water, the captain ordered a rope prepared and towed the ship out of the harbor and north to the Chesapeake Bay. It is a wonder she did not sink. Outraged by this invasion, Brazil threatened to expand the war in South America.

At the bottom of its imperial heart, Britain secretly desired the division of the United States of America into two republics, which would watch each other jealously and counterbalance each other.

Britain needed cotton from the South and was willing to engage in some brinkmanship to get it. Charles Francis Adams (1807-86—a man said to be usually as cold as a codfish), the Yankees' minister to Great Britain, and the son and grandson of two U.S. presidents, learned that the Brits were building fearsome 220-foot rams—state-of-the-art fighting machines armed with 12.5-ton guns in rotating turrets. The ships were framed in steel and covered with a foot-thick layer of teak and railroad iron stout enough to ram enemy warships and sink them. Adams surmised they were for the C.S.A. Navy, and he

warned Britain that making such ships for the South could mean war between England and the United States.

Britain chickened out and said the ships were being built for some other nation, most certainly not for Dixie.

Frustrated in his bid to build rams, Bulloch turned to acquiring already-built ships. He took an interest in the *Sea King*, a 220-foot, 1,160-ton ship built in Glasgow, Scotland, ostensibly as a clipper for the tea trade with China. She was one of the fastest ships afloat, making 16 knots fully rigged under three masts and 21 sails or about 12 using her auxiliary 200-horse power coal-fired steam engine. The propeller could be raised to reduce drag when under sail.

A collaborating Brit named Wright had purchased the ship and was spreading false rumors that her next voyage would be a coal run to India. In reality she would sail to Madeira, there to be purchased and hurriedly armed by the Confederates with cannon (four 68-pounders and two 32-pounders—there were also two 12-pounder signal guns), small arms, powder, stores and sailors smuggled there by a small, fast freighter known as the *Laurel*. Twenty officers and about a dozen men were aboard.

Already there was a problem: The *Sea King* needed at least 100 crewmen just to operate safely, and about 50 more to handle the cannon and man landing parties. It was hoped experience sailors could be recruited from the ships she would capture, lured by promises of high adventure and prize money.

The *Sea King*, shipping out of Britain on Oct. 8, 1864, would be rechristened in Madeira the *Shenandoah*.

The ship was heading to the south Atlantic, under instructions to wreak havoc among the Yankee whaling fleet.

The title of the ship would be transferred shortly before arming her—thus avoiding, technically, a British law against selling an armed vessel to either belligerent.

Lt. William C. Whittle, 23, a dashing young hero, operating under the name of George Brown, was Bulloch's key agent in the complex, secret deal. Meanwhile a network of Union spooks, such as former police detective Matthew Maguire, were working to thwart the operation. But Bulloch's ships moved too fast for Adams's men. *Sea King* slipped past the federal ship *Niagara*, intended to intercept her at the mouth of the Thames.

Selected to be given command of the rebel ship was a big man, North Carolinian Lt. Cmdr. James I. Waddell (1824-1886)—over six feet tall and 200 pounds. Now 42, he walked with a limp thanks to a pistol ball from a duel when he was a teenage midshipman. (Dueling was extremely common in those days.)

Waddell had joined the U.S. Navy in 1841, and his almost two decades in that navy included service in operations off Veracruz during the Mexican American War. Naturally he resigned his commission when the War for Southern Independence became necessary late in 1861, and in March 1862 was commissioned a lieutenant in the C.S. Navy and served aboard the ironclad *Mississippi*, which struck fear in the hearts of Northerners. He later participated in the battle between Confederate shore batteries and federal ironclads at Drewry's Bluff, Virginia. But his big chance came when he was assigned to convert the British steam/sailer *Sea King* into the Southern cruiser *Shenandoah* in October 1864.

After some subterfuge to keep the Madeirans in the dark, the ship's biography was inscribed with its opening words: "Oct. 30, 1864: Having received everything from steamer *Laurel*, put ship in commission as CSS *Shenandoah* and shipped 23 men as petty officers, seamen, firemen etc. Weighed anchor at 2 p.m. and at 6 parted company with the *Laurel*. [At] 6:15, stood under steam to southwestward."

"Everything" here refers to the paperwork, evidently, as the ordnance was not yet transferred.

The weather was pleasant. *Laurel* left soon after, and the two ships rendezvoused again at a trio of desert islands a few miles to the south, where Whittle leapt aboard the *Laurel*, discarded his identity as "Mr. Brown" and began giving orders.

The cannon and other war materiel were transferred, and Waddell asked the men to enlist. Ten men were veterans from the *Alabama*; they were no problem. But most of the British sailors refused to sign up. Fifty British jack tars were not interested in becoming Confederate heroes.

Waddell wound up with only some 42 English volunteers, the 10 *Alabama* men and 12 officers of all grades. He needed 150 men to handle his sails, and had only 64. It seemed as if the adventure was doomed before it even started.

Almost miraculously, Waddell was able to push ahead, outfitting the ship at mid-sea with everything against him. He deserves great credit for starting out with an inadequately provisioned, undermanned ship that within a month or so was, through a combination of bluster, luck and charm, and perhaps a bit of bullying, to become fully armed, staffed with a crew of 41, and loaded to the gunwales with delectable edibles and comfortable beds and furniture.

The ship was making its way to the southern Atlantic, under instructions to wreak havoc among the Yankee whaling fleet, which could potentially cripple the so-called United States. Whaling was big business at this time—a vital source of whale oil and baleen, called whalebone, which was used in making corsets, buggy whips and other needful things. Other Yankee merchant ships could be destroyed along the way. (*Shenandoah*

was not strong enough to take on Yankee men-of-war.)

Waddell wrote of the challenges facing him: "[M]y instructions made me a magistrate in a new field of duty where the law was not very clear, even to lawyers. To manage a vessel in stormy weather and exposure to the danger of the sea was a thing for which every good sailor was competent. Fighting was a profession we had prepared ourselves for. But now I was to sail, fight and decide questions of international law that lawyers had quarreled about with all their books."

The raider soon "overhauled" a ship called the *Alina*, which looked promising. *Shenandoah* sent up an English flag in a true false-flag operation, and in response the *Alina* hoisted the Yankee flag. Wrote officer Lining: "We immediately . . . hauled down the English ensign, fired a blank cartridge and showed her our true colors."

With six cannon staring at him from under the rebel flag, the Yankee captain quickly decided resistance was futile and hove to. Little did Capt. Everett Staples know the cannon were useless as someone had forgotten to supply the raider with fighting bolts and gun tackles.

The *Alina* was carrying a load of railroad iron, bound from Wales to Argentina. After a drum-head court session, the *Alina* was condemned, looted of valuable equipment and the crew taken aboard the raider. Two large holes were knocked into the hull of the prize, and in less than a half-hour she was sent to the bottom of the sea. The *Alina and* her cargo were worth $95,000, and the raiders expected to collect a hefty payoff from the Confederate government.

Staples, while not particularly hostile, was naturally upset at the loss of his ship and cargo and was not so chummy as to accept the offer of a drink from the C.S. officers celebrating the capture.

A string of other ship captures followed: the *Charter Oak*, the *D. Godfrey* out of Boston, the *Susan* of New York, the *Kate Prince*, a large, full-rigged clipper out of New Jersey, and another schooner out of Boston, the *Lizzie M. Stacy*.

She went on to make a few captures of whaling ships in the South Atlantic, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and crossed the Indian Ocean, making a call at the port of Melbourne for repairs and supplies, Jan. 25-Feb. 20, 1865.

Stopping at Ponape Island, where she burnt four Yankee whalers, the *Shenandoah* sailed north to the Sea of Okhotsk in May. Finding only one whaler there, she went to the remote Bering Sea in the Arctic Ocean, where the unsuspecting, unarmed whaling ships were congregating to hunt the gray whales, magnificent animals reaching a length of 49 feet and weighing 40 tons. Between 1846 and 1874, about 8,000 gray whales were killed by Yankee and European whalers.

But the "happy hunting ground" for the Yankees was equally so for the Confederate raider. In just a few days she captured 24 vessels. Most were burnt, while the rest

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Did Lincoln have other plans in mind for the racial integrity of America? Have we misinterpreted his intentions in regard to the freeing of slaves? Contrary to the myth, Lincoln's desire was to free Blacks from slavery—and then send them all back to Africa or Central America. Only an assassin's bullet halted him from implementing these plans, as revealed by Thomas Dixon Jr.. Softcover, 351 pages, #649, *$26.*

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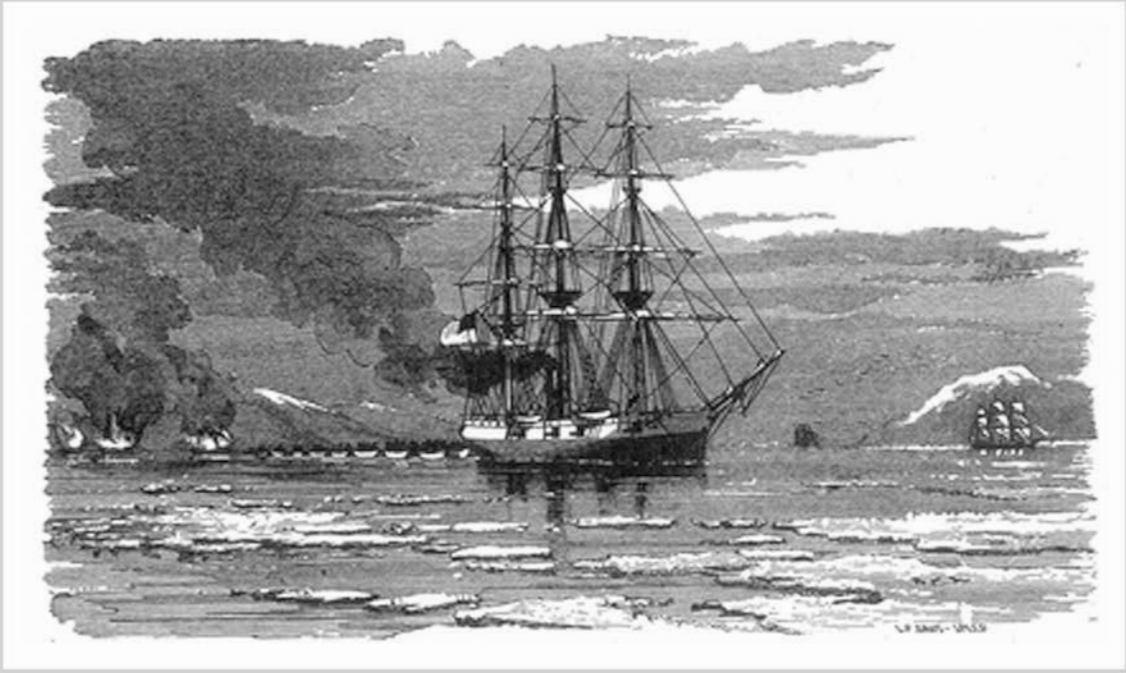

June 25, 1865: The CSS *Shenandoah* is shown towing dingies loaded with Yankee prisoners rescued from the water after abandoning their ships. The Confederate man o'war had sunk 38 U.S. vessels—mostly whaling ships—in the Bering Sea and elsewhere on the seven seas from 1864 to 1865.

were loaded with prisoners and sent to San Francisco. It was a disaster from which the U.S. whaling industry never recovered.

Before she was done, the *Shenandoah* saved the whales by destroying the whaling fleet. In the course of her 58,000-mile around-the-world voyage, she captured 38 ships and burnt or sank another 32. Amazingly, although she took plenty of prisoners—over 1,000—no one was killed.

Her prizes were valued at about $21.6 million in today's dollars, but the repercussions went far beyond that. Of course the C.S.A. government was not around to pay the men their prize money—indeed they were lucky not to wind up at the end of a Yankee man-of-war yardarm.

By the time the *Shenandoah* reached England, 715 American vessels had been transferred to the British flag to escape capture or bankruptcy. Britain gained dominance of the world's oceangoing commerce, which she retained until World War II, when the depredations of German U-boats against British shipping would again give the U.S.A. the upper hand.

Belatedly, the crew of the *Shenandoah* got the word that the war had been over for some time. She sailed back to Liverpool and on Nov. 6, 1865, surrendered to the Royal Navy. The men were held for a while but then allowed to go free. They gave Capt. Waddell three lusty cheers, and he, with feeling, acknowledged the compliment and said he hoped the men would always behave themselves as brave sailors ought to do.

Sold to the sultan of Zanzibar, Sayyid Sir Barghash bin Said Al-Busaid, the *Shenandoah*, renamed *El Majidi*, met a sad fate—wrecked by a great hurricane—on April 15, 1872. As far as is known, no one was killed when the ship, along with five others owned by the sultan, was blown ashore and seriously damaged.

The *Shenandoah's* battle ensign is now on display at the Museum of the Confederacy. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 There was clearly no United States at this time, as that entity had been dissolved, regardless of what the Yankees might stubbornly insist on calling their rump confederation. Objective thinkers might call it the "consolidated central government of the former northern nations." The C.S.A. had as much right to call themselves the United States as did the North—if not more so. The South, after all, stayed true to the original concept of the founding fathers—a voluntary union of separate and sovereign nations called states—while the North veered off on an uncharted course of consolidating nearly all power in the hands of the imperial president.

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John Tiffany is the editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

Politically Incorrect Works from TBR on World War II & the Holocaust

Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

This, the only official biography of Hermann Goering, was a bestseller in Germany and in the English-speaking world when first published in 1938. Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force once the shackles of the Versailles Treaty were shaken off, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Hamilton Bruce Lockhart. In addition, it contains a brand new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Cover art from the great Walter Frentz. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, new introduction, indexed, #639, *$25.*

Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

Following his capture by the Allies after his plane crashed in Scotland during a secret flight to offer peace, Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 long years until he was murdered at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But all that has changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi spent five years with Hess, acting as Hess's medical aide at the Military Prison in Spandau, up until the murder. Melaouhi got to know Hess as a friend. For years he kept silent about his famous patient. But now—in this exclusive TBR English edition—Melaouhi gives us the entire story about Hess's time in Spandau, his murder, the ongoing plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress the publication of this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, reproductions of many documents Melaouhi smuggled out of Spandau, rare photos, three appendices, *$25.*

Nuremberg: The Last Battle

British historian David Irving tells the true story of the legalized lynching of hundreds of Italian and German leaders after World War II for "war crimes." In this book, embattled and imprisoned historian David Irving (jailed in Austria for comments he made about the holocaust in that nation back in 1989) delves into the archives and diaries of the prosecutors, defenders and accused themselves to uncover one of the darkest pages in the history of World War II—and modern man. No one except David Irving could have written this book, and it demonstrates why honest historians are dangerous to the ruling elite—and must be censored. Hardback, #445, 377 pages, *$45.*

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The Holocaust Industry: Reflections on the Exploitation of Jewish Suffering

By Norman Finkelstein. The author, whose parents were incarcerated and "survived the holocaust," takes on the profitable holocaust industry, showing the shameless greed of its promoters, whom he accuses of exaggerating and lying. Just recently, even though he is Jewish and a holocaust believer, he was denied tenure after an impressive academic teaching career. Softcover, #220, 150 pages, *$16.*

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed: Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

Investigative journalist Victor Thorn dissects what has become the 20th century's most grotesque conspiracy. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock and much more. One of the best-selling Revisionist books on the holocaust yet published. Softcover, 186 pages, B&W illustrations, #609, *$20.*

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Nikolai Tolstoy tells the sordid tale of the millions of Russians who fought back against the Soviet terror before and during World War II, and how they were betrayed by the Allies in what is called "Operation Keelhaul." After the war, literally millions of anti-Communist Cossack fighters and civilians came under the control of British, French and American forces. But no matter the status of the person—civilian, POW or militia fighter—the secret Moscow agreement of 1944 demanded that ALL Soviet citizens in the West be forced to return to Russia. This was a death sentence by execution or forced labor in the Gulag for the vast majority. Hardback, 496 pages, indexed, #682, *$26.*

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FRANKLIN & ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S AMERICAN COMMUNES

BY PHILIP RIFE

THERE'S NO DOUBT THAT FDR AND HIS WIFE ELEANOR WERE COMMUNISTS through and through. And shockingly, the president and first lady were behind a scheme to bring Soviet-style communes to the United States. In fact, they succeeded in establishing them in 21 U.S. states. Thankfully, cost overruns, poor management and public outcry brought the project to a halt. Here's the whole story from Revisionist author Philip Rife.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt tried a variety of radical approaches to deal with the Great Depression of the 1930s. One of the least known and most questionable was his promotion of Soviet-style government communes. It's a subject seldom if ever mentioned by mainstream historians or discussed honestly in PBS documentaries about the Great Depression.

FDR's stated goal was to relocate unemployed city dwellers to new rural industrial villages and landless farmers to government agricultural collectives. Homes would be family-owned, but all commercial enterprises were to be communally owned and operated.

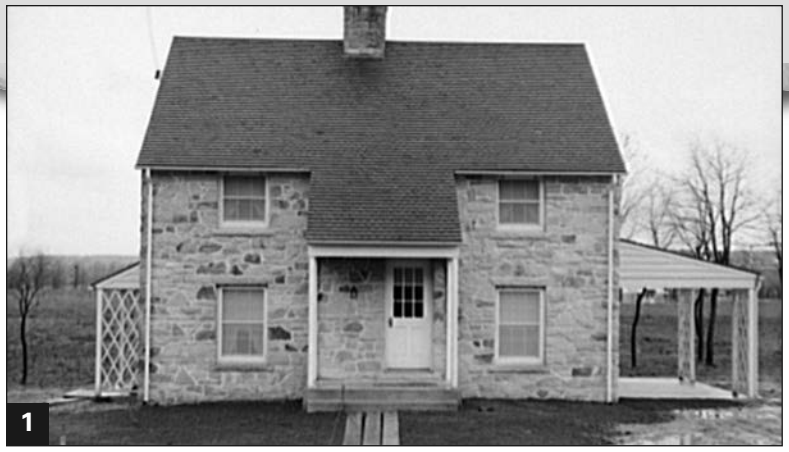
The National Industrial Recovery Act provided an initial $25 million to build these cooperative settlements. Eventually, 34 such communities were established in 21 states: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. Two of these were designated for African-Americans and one for Jewish immigrants from Europe.

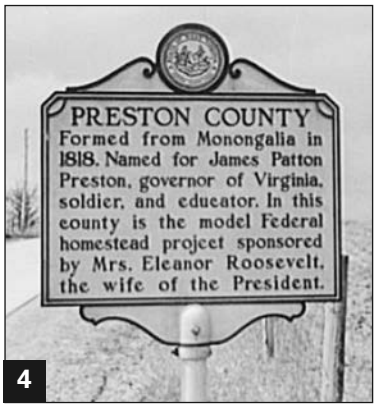
The latter commune was built in New Jersey with a $1.8 million loan from a new entity set up to oversee these efforts, the Resettlement Administration. According to a contemporary description of it in *The Literary Digest*: "Numerous large photographs of the president are garlanded in a manner peculiarly similar to those of Russian leaders borne in Moscow parades."[1] This community was originally called Jersey Homestead Commune, but later changed its name to Roosevelt. FDR returned the favor by naming the leader of the Committee for Jewish Settlements in America to head his Resettlement Administration. It was a natural fit, since the man had previously helped establish Jewish communes in the Soviet Union.

The New Jersey community included a large contingent of ladies garment workers relocated from New York City. In recounting the community's fate, one chagrined Roosevelt administration official provided an apt metaphor for FDR's communal experiment as a whole:

> You take people out of a highly competitive situation and try to set up a utopian society, you're gonna have some difficulty. Mrs. Roosevelt tried to get [the president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union] interested, but he didn't like this co-op nonsense. The garment industry was against it, too. They called it a socialistic, communist project. Anyway, it failed.[2]

The main showcase for New Deal planned communities was a pet project of First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt called Arthurdale, located in West Virginia coal country.




PRESTON COUNTY
Formed from Monongalia in 1818. Named for James Patton Preston, governor of Virginia, soldier, and educator. In this county is the model Federal homestead project sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the President.

ELEANOR & THE COMMUNES: (1) These stone houses were the last group of homes to be constructed at Arthurdale and the most expensive. Final cost per house ended up being $8,000 to $10,000 more than planned, a considerable sum since each house was supposed to cost only $2,000. (2) Children in a company house in Scott's Run, West Virginia. The walls of the rooms were lined with newspaper as the builders had neglected to install enough insulation to keep out the cold. (3) Eleanor Roosevelt with an Arthurdale High School graduating class. (4) A sign indicates that the homestead commune effort was a "project sponsored" by Mrs. Roosevelt." (5) Houses in Scotts Run, WV. According to the official narrative, this was some kind of hell hole from which Eleanor had to "rescue" the people, but as you can see they look quite nice.

It was built in 1933 from the ground up to provide a new life mostly for out of work miners.

The first homes at Arthurdale were pre-fabricated cottages. They were soon found to be unsuitable for West Virginia winters and didn't fit the foundations prepared ahead of time. The Roosevelt administration estimated that homes built on site would cost $2,000 each. The 165 homes built at Arthurdale wound up costing $16,625 each. The administration's estimated cost for resettling a family to one of its new communities was equally pie-in-the-sky: $1,000 versus an actual cost of $9,000. Interior Secretary Harold Ickes recorded the following observation about Arthurdale in his diary: "We have been spending money down there like drunken sailors."[3]

Both Roosevelts took a personal interest in Arthurdale. Eleanor attended square dances in the community and donated musical instruments for the school band. She presided over high school graduation ceremonies every year from 1935 to 1945, with the exception of 1938 when her husband did the honors. (Another New Deal planned community in West Virginia was named Eleanor in the first lady's honor).

Indoctrinating Arthurdale's next generation was a high priority for Mrs. Roosevelt. According to her handpicked choice for local school principal: "The curriculum should not be hampered by traditional courses of study. The community activities will constitute the laboratory through which the children will get their educative experiences. Lifelike problems will constitute the curriculum material, rather than the conventional school subjects."[4]

Eleanor Roosevelt evidently liked what she saw at Arthurdale, saying: "I hope that many private enterprises will do it throughout the country in the future."[5]

Unfortunately for the people who had to live there, Arthurdale was less than a progressive paradise. One problem was the high volume of regular visitors generated by glowing reports in pro-Roosevelt news media. Complained one resident: "Got so a man couldn't sit down without some stranger peeking in at the window or walking in to ask some fool questions."[6]

More troubling was the lack of steady work for Arthurdale's adult residents. The Public Works Adminis-

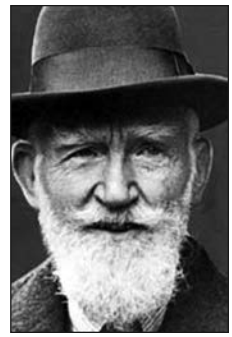
FDR
Wanted Soviet communes for Americans.

ELEANOR

HAROLD ICKES
Criticized cost.

HENRY WALLACE
Supported Kremlin.

EVERETT DIRKSEN
New Deal critic.



G.B. SHAW
FDR a commie.

tration awarded a workshop in the town a $525,000 contract to manufacture furniture and mailboxes for post offices. But Congress blocked the deal, calling it "a step toward socialism that would destroy capitalism."[7] Other manufacturing ventures that started and quickly failed at Arthurdale included vacuum cleaners, shirts and radio cabinets. By 1940, a total of 166 community residents were employed. Of these, all but one were in government jobs.

In addition to moving jobless urbanites to new rural communities, the Roosevelt administration also hatched a scheme to relocate landless farmers to government agricultural communes. The program established approximately 100 such communities in which some 20,000 farm families were resettled. Sen. Everett Dirksen, a leading New Deal critic in Congress, likened the program to "Russian collectivism."[8] Other critics included the American Farm Bureau Federation, which charged that assembling farmers on large, government-owned farms amounted to agricultural collectivism like that of communist economies. One architect of the program was surprised to discover the farmers had no desire to remain permanent government tenants: "They'd say if we're able to stay here four [or] five years, we'll be able to go out on our own farm. It came to us as sort of a shock, this hunger for land ownership. Although they were happy and more secure than they'd ever been in their lives, they were looking forward to getting out and owning their own land."[9]

In the end, FDR's misguided "communism-lite" experiment failed due to the inherent flaws of central planning and the fact that most Americans were free enterprise individualists at heart, not collectivists. The federal government began selling off the communal buildings and land of Arthurdale and other New Deal communities during World War II. The assets were sold to private buyers at considerable loss to American taxpayers. The bottom line is that FDR's ill-conceived communal experiment wasn't simply a harmless boondoggle. It siphoned off scarce resources that were sorely needed elsewhere to alleviate the effects of the Depression.

Lest Roosevelt apologists excuse his failed experiment as a spur of the moment example of his desperate "try everything" approach for dealing with the Great Depression, consider this. He was an early proponent of the progressives' back-to-the-land movement in the prosperous 1920s, and later called for a similar approach while he was governor of New York. More than a year before he became president, FDR foreshadowed Arthurdale and its ilk when he outlined his vision for a large-scale back to the land solution for the nation's economic ills. FDR said:

> We hope blindly that government in some miraculous way can prevent any future economic depression, that government or some great leader will discover a panacea for the ills that have been hitting the world ever since history has been recorded. I am wondering if we are not going to be in a position to take the bull by the horns in the immediate future and adopt some kind of experimental work based on a distribution of population.[10]

Domestic critics of FDR, who warned his communes and other New Deal programs amounted to creeping socialism, could cite a prominent international socialist to help make their case. The leader of Britain's Labor Party said the following about Roosevelt in the House of Commons: "Every step he takes from month to month appears to me to bring the United States nearer to the ideals of Socialism. The president is minimizing competition among individuals and minimizing individual profits."[11]

A famous countryman, the playwright George Bernard Shaw, said FDR "is a communist but does not know it."[12] One source very familiar with communism agreed. A newspaper in the Soviet Union called FDR "the first communistic president of the United States."[13]

AFTERWORD

FDR's appointment of a former Soviet commune organizer to head his Resettlement Administration was far from his only questionable act. A number of his inner circle were known communist sympathizers. When he was asked about having communist sympathizers in his administration, Roosevelt gave a surprisingly candid answer: "There is nothing wrong with the communists in this country. Several of my best friends are communists."[14] Five Roosevelt insiders (including Alger Hiss) were later outed as spies for the Soviet Union.

Harry Hopkins was FDR's closest advisor and designated point man for dealing with Josef Stalin during World War II. Former Soviet documents that came to light in the 1990s show Hopkins passed American atomic secrets to the Russians. The KGB official who handled Soviet agents in the United States called Hopkins "the most important of all wartime agents in the U.S."[15]

In 1940, Roosevelt tapped Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace as his third-term vice president. FDR's fourth-term vice president and successor, Harry Truman, described the advice he received from Wallace, who was then secretary of commerce: "He wants to disband our armed forces, give Russia our atomic secrets and trust the Kremlin's politburo. These Reds and parlor pinks seem to be banded together and are becoming a national danger."[16]

Senator J. William Fulbright said: "Wallace speeches sound as if they had been drafted in the Kremlin."[17] Winston Churchill called Wallace "a crypto communist."[18]

Suspicions about Wallace's true loyalties were confirmed when one Cold War historian revealed that Soviet documents showed Wallace was "regularly reporting to the Kremlin" when he was part of the Truman administration in 1945 and 1946.[19]

Democratic Party bosses pressured FDR into replacing Wallace with Truman on the 1944 ticket. Had he not been replaced as vice president, Henry Wallace would've become president when FDR died in April of 1945. ✦

ENDNOTES:

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19. www. nationalreview.com.

Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race.*

Just How "Red" Were the Roosevelts?

The Roosevelt Red Record & Its Background

Written and published in 1936 by Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, this well-documented book explores the rampant Communist infiltration of America in the 1930s and 1940s during the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt. It is amazing how many Communist organizations and politicians were supported by FDR and his wife during their time in power. Of course, many conservative Americans were highly critical of the new president and castigated him for promoting "creeping socialism" through his intrusive federal policies and programs. Dilling excoriates President Roosevelt as a puppet and willful ally of the Marxist-Communist-socialist international conspiracy. Softcover, 439 pages, #383, *$20.*

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JOHN F. KENNEDY'S BATTLE WITH THE CIA: 1961-1963

On Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas. For more than 50 years, there has been widespread speculation that those who carried out the plot were comprised of a vast array of patsies, mafiosos and foreign and domestic intelligence agencies, including rogue members of the CIA. But why would the CIA have wanted to remove Kennedy from office in the first place? Was he killed, in the end, because he wanted peace and not more war?

By Daniel W. Michaels

ALLEN DULLES

With the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy, JFK joined Abraham Lincoln as one of America's four martyred presidents. But like Lincoln before his assassination, Kennedy also bore the brunt of unrestrained criticism—some justified, some not. Because of his youth and because he succeeded to the presidency after such politically seasoned men as presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, JFK was criticized for his immaturity, lack of experience, his perceived cavalier attitude, his philandering, as well as for his general ill health and weak constitution that many feared would lessen his effectiveness in office.

Of the many books written about President Kennedy's assassination and Mary Pinchot Meyer's murder, one book by Peter Janney is unique in several regards. Firstly, the author makes clear from the outset that he believes, as did President Kennedy, that the president had been misused and scapegoated from the first days of his administration by the failed Bay of Pigs operation (April 1961) that had been planned by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Defense Department under the previous Eisenhower administration with CIA Director Allen Dulles having devised the strategy.[1]

Military advisors had warned that the United States would "be courting disaster" if it did not neutralize Cuban air and naval assets by providing "adequate tactical air support." Yet Dulles and Richard M. Bissell Jr. of U-2 spy plane fame apparently knew that the newly inaugurated JFK had ruled out any intervention by U.S. forces, the precise condition upon which the invasion's success depended. But since the debacle occurred on the new president's watch, Kennedy must bear responsibility for the failure of the plan.

Secondly, author Janney, a professional psychologist, happens also to be the son of Wistar Janney, a veteran member of the CIA who was already aware of the pacifist influence Mrs. Meyer was exerting on the president. Wistar Janney may actually have had some classified knowledge and even a role in the as yet unsolved murder of Meyer, the president's lady friend and confident, in October 1964. [See TBR, January/February 2010.—Ed.] The Janney family had been longtime neighbors and friends of the Meyers mainly through Wistar, who was a colleague and friend of Cord Meyer, Mary's husband, also a major player at the CIA. Irreconcilable differences between Mary, the would-be peacemaker, and Cord, her hard-line Cold

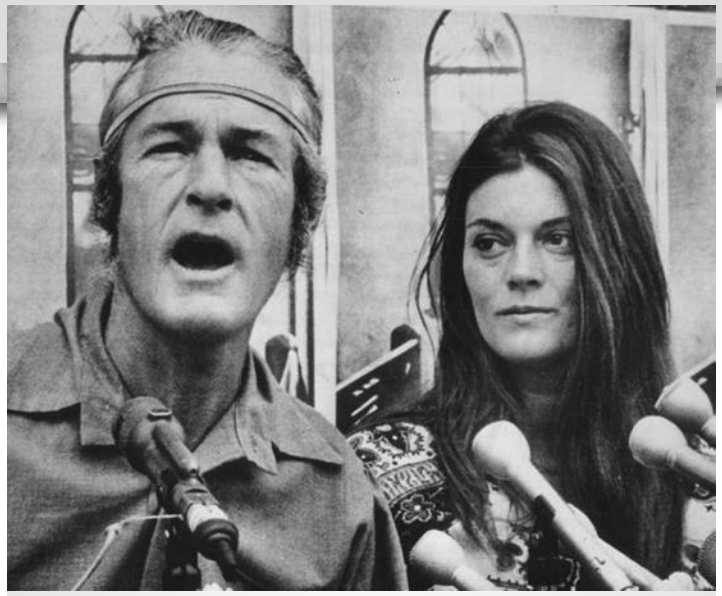
Warrior husband, eventually led to the couple's divorce. Author Janney insists further that the assassination of the president and the murder of Meyer were related—a reasonable assumption. Janney also contends that Mary reinforced and encouraged the young president's natural instinct to seek out peaceful rather than belligerent solutions to East-West conflicts.

Consistent with her "flower child" image, Mary was deeply into psychoactive drugs. Vassar girl Mary chose the popular, but dangerous, Harvard Professor Timothy Leary as her advisor on which drugs and dosages to use for maximum safe effect. She also sought his advice in arranging psychedelic socials for the wives of important government officials. Mary to Leary: "I've come from Washington to discuss something very important. I want to learn how to run an LSD session for the wives of important men in Washington." "And don't forget," she told Professor Leary upon departure, "the only hope for the world is intelligent women." Mary was apparently trying to determine whether a psychedelic experiences induced in politically powerful men would support a movement away from militaristic war and domination.[2]

It was precisely the illicit drug culture practiced casually and recreationally by private citizens combined with the equally illegal drug experiments being committed professionally by some hardliners in the CIA that were breaking down traditional American standards of behavior in the 1960s.

The decade from the early 1950s to the mid-1960s were formative years for the newly established CIA and its employees. The main headquarters building was located in McLean, Va., and many of its officials lived either in the vicinity of McLean or on the other side of the Potomac in exclusive Georgetown. As compared with other world capitals, Washington was still a relatively easy going capital city and Georgetown, the neighborhood in which many top officials lived, was a most convenient and comfortable location. The gentlemen who were managing America's Cold War strategy at that time were not generals and admirals but a coterie of affluent, well educated and well connected civilians.[3]

The Dulles brothers, for example, had extensive business relations with German industrialists, especially those associated with I.G. Farben, long before the war, and resumed them immediately after the war in the same intact Farben building in Frankfurt that



Timothy Leary a CIA Asset?

At left is famous 1960s-era con man Timothy Leary, a subversive noted for his advocacy of LSD, a "mind expanding" drug probably supplied to him by the CIA, and of a future world liberated of "outdated morality." (At right is his wife Rosemary.) He quickly became an icon of the "counter-culture" flower-child crowd. Leary fans said his LSD, along with other psychedelic drugs, provided a launching pad for "mind trips" seemingly beyond the physical universe to a realm where exotic adventures were the norm. But it was all a hallucination, leading nowhere, and weakening American society by ruining the normal relationship between the sexes and alienating the young from the older generation. Leary, a maverick psychologist, was by no means alone. His colleagues were "all taking CIA money," according to Mark Riebling, author of *Wedge: The Secret War Between the FBI and CIA*. Leary himself designed a personality test used by the CIA. He also instructed Mary Pinchot Meyer to give LSD to President John F. Kennedy, her old flame—apparently at the behest of "the company." The CIA had early on experimented with the active ingredient in marijuana and other drugs as possible "truth serums," but in 1957 launched Operation MK/ULTRA—a major mind-control program, in which they moved on to stronger hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD. In 1954, Leary became friends with Frank Barron, a classmate who had been working for the CIA since at least 1953. Barron was employed at the Berkeley Institute for Personality Assessment and Research, which Leary admitted was "funded and staffed by OSS-CIA psychologists."

had "miraculously" been spared bomb damage. After the war, John Foster was appointed secretary of state; his sister Eleanor Lansing was put in charge of the Berlin Desk; and Allen, who had headed up the OSS during the war, was appointed to establish and head the new CIA. John Foster joined with Norman Davis to write Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles assigning war guilt to the Germans.

Those who belonged to the Georgetown set were not only close in years but close friends as well. They had gone to the same schools—Groton, Harvard and Yale—experienced the same war and shared many of the same values. Perhaps, foremost among those was the conviction that the United States had the power and the moral obligation to oppose tyranny and stand up for the world's underdogs. For it was not geographical proximity but personal and political identity that really defined the Georgetown set. They have been referred to as the "WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) ascendancy."[4]

Other of Mary's friends and acquaintances from the agency included future CIA Counterintelligence Chief James Jesus Angleton, future CIA Director Richard Helms, Allen Dulles, Frank Wisner, Bissell and their colleagues, which is to say most of the agency's top officials. It must be noted that most of America's social and political elite families, like most Americans, saw cooperation with the CIA as their patriotic duty and suspected no wrongdoing. Mary's sister Tony was married to Ben Bradlee, the recently deceased executive editor of *The Washington Post* who was often very helpful to the CIA.

Other media men abounded in the neighborhood. Georgetown staged regular Sunday evening dinner parties where views could be exchanged between the Grahams and the Alsops, Bill Buckley, Walter Lippmann, Isaiah Berlin and the like. This Georgetown set that cooperated with the media would prove very important in subsequent investigations when the CIA itself was later subjected to senatorial oversight and chastised by the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, chaired by Sen. Frank Church, for attempting to control press coverage, testing mind control drugs on unsuspecting guinea pigs, and other improper practices.

Moreover, top diplomats like George Kennan, Charles Bohlen, Henry Kissinger, Dean Acheson and others also participated in the socials. On some occasions, socials might occur in which shop-talk mixed with the idle chatter in one or another of the cozy Georgetown homes. As Henry Kissinger so neatly put it: "The hand that mixes the Georgetown martini is time and again the hand that guides the destiny of the Western world."[5]

In this selective review of Janney's book, this author has concentrated on the sociological, personal, professional backgrounds and motivations of the men who were our earliest Cold Warriors as well as the role of Georgetown in Washington almost a century ago.

It quickly became evident from President Kennedy's first days in office that the president's preferred method of operation in crisis management was firstly to try to defuse the situation and then to seek out and apply whatever peaceful approaches and policies he deemed appropriate to cool the situation. Kennedy's approach differed sharply from that advocated by both the Truman and Eisenhower administrations of meeting force with counterforce.

> "Kennedy believed that Israel's attempt to develop nuclear weapons could instigate a Mideast nuclear arms race.

For example, in December 1960, Kennedy questioned the Israeli government regarding the production of nuclear materials in Dimona, which the president believed could instigate a nuclear arms race in the Middle East. Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion lied by insisting that the purpose of the nuclear plant at Beersheba was for "research in problems of arid zones and desert flora and fauna." Kennedy remained skeptical, however, and stated in a May 1963 letter to Ben-Gurion that American support for Israel could be in jeopardy if reliable information on the Israeli nuclear program was not forthcoming, Ben-Gurion brazenly repeated his previous false reassurances that Dimona was being developed solely for peaceful purposes. Unfortunately, JFK chose neither to pursue the matter nor to insist on a more truthful, fuller disclosure.

In August 1961, when the Berlin Wall rose in East Berlin to prevent the escape of more would-be refugees to the West, President Kennedy endeared himself to the Berliners with a stirring speech, but, as in the case of the Israeli bomb, the Wall remained. Kennedy told his aides that it was "not a very nice solution but a wall is a hell of a lot better than a war." Again, many of the military and State Department peo-

ple thought the president should have been more assertive in defining and securing the rights of Berlin.

In October 1963, in the case of Vietnam, President Kennedy in his National Security Action Memorandum 263 (NSAM 263) stated that he wanted to reduce the level of our intervention there by ordering the removal of 1,000 U.S. troops before the end of 1963, and the rest by the end of 1965. Almost immediately after the president's assassination (November 1963), his successor, President Lyndon B. Johnson, announced that he had no intention of defaulting on America's promise to aid the South Vietnamese against North Vietnamese aggression. To that end, he prepared NSAM 273, reporting the fabricated Gulf of Tonkin incident, thereby obliging the Joint Chiefs to step up U.S. military aid.

When Kennedy permitted the assassination of the Diem brothers to proceed, he actually destroyed his own best supporters, inasmuch as the Diems too wanted to reduce, not increase, the intensity of the war. [See TBR, March/April 2002.—Ed.] These incidents clearly showed a major difference in the manner in which the president preferred to respond to national crises and the responses recommended by the CIA and the Defense Department.

President Kennedy's first retaliatory steps against the CIA after the Bay of Pigs fiasco was to remove Allen Dulles, the major founder of the modern U.S. intelligence establishment, and Bissell, his deputy, from office. Nonetheless, the vendetta between the CIA and the president continued and intensified right up to that day in Dallas when many Kennedy supporters and even author Janney suspected the CIA of masterminding and executing the assassination. Even after Dulles and Bissell were no longer at the agency, most of the older more experienced agents remained loyal to their policies.

For example, in 1954, shortly after Allen Dulles became director of Central Intelligence, he named James Jesus Angleton head of the Counterintelligence Section, a position that Angleton held for the rest of his CIA career, despite any notable successes. Dulles also gave Angleton responsibility for coordinating allied intelligence services. If author Janney's sources and evaluations prove reliable, Angleton was perhaps the strangest individual ever to be appointed to a top security position in the United States. {For more on this we recommend the book *Final Judgment* by Michael Collins Piper. It's no longer in print but is available online in used editions.—Ed.]

Neither by appearance nor birth did Angleton resemble the traditional elitist Anglo-Americans who

Israel's 'Schlepper' in the CIA

Shown above, James Jesus Angleton carries a small casket of ashes at the funeral of former CIA Director Allen Dulles in 1969. Angleton was best friends with Cord Meyer, husband of Mary Pinchot Meyer. By 1963, JFK was at "war" with Israel and Meyer Lansky's crime syndicate, plus their ally the CIA—a deadly combination, as Michael Collins Piper noted in his book *Final Judgment*. His name may have been Jesus, but as he himself would have phrased it, he was not "too Christ-like." He probably never killed anyone with his own hands (although he may have), but he would not hesitate to order a hit on anyone the CIA considered a threat to their secret operations. Even Sen. Jesse Helms was afraid of him. Israel's No. 1 contact at the CIA HQ, Angleton played a pivotal role in the JFK assassination cover-up. Angleton was so close to the Israeli rulers during his time at the CIA that, after his 1987 death, a monument in his honor was unveiled in Israel—actually one of several to him there. Other than these Angleton monuments, there are few known public monuments to any CIA man anywhere in the world. A very powerful and secretive operative, Angleton "was involved in many strange and secret dealings in the world of intelligence," say Andrew and Leslie Cockburn in their book *Dangerous Liaisons: The Inside Story of the U.S.-Israeli Relationship*. Recruited into the Office of Strategic Services while at Yale, Angleton joined the CIA after it was established in 1947 to take over where the OSS left off, and by 1954 he had assumed the extremely sensitive post of chief of counter-intelligence

constituted the core leadership of the UK-U.S. intelligence community. Angleton's father, James Hugh, was a businessman who married a 17-year old Mexican girl, Carmen Mercedes Moreno, the mother of James Jesus, who later married an American lady, Cicely Harriet d'Autremont. When Hugh's business improved, he made every effort to ensure that his son attended the best English public schools that circumstances permitted, followed by semesters at Yale, as was the nearly obligatory custom for those with their eyes on a Washington, D.C. career.

Angleton's official responsibilities also included the Israeli desk, the Lovestone Empire, a network of trade unions run for the CIA by Jay Lovestone, once head of the U.S. Communist Party, as well as the Israeli desk. The Israeli connection was of prime interest for the information that could be obtained about the Soviet Union from émigrés to Israel from those countries and for the utility of the Israeli foreign intelligence units for operations in third countries.

Problems arose as soon as the CIA began operations. Allen Dulles had taken the nucleus of the newly established CIA over entirely from the now defunct OSS that had worked closely with Soviet intelligence throughout the war. Dulles for the most part chose to rely on the British traditional way of recruiting reliable individuals to fill key government positions, namely, the "old boys" network, i.e., members of old established families were almost automatically considered reliable choices. Dulles used the same technique in America by filling the OSS and later the CIA with as many East Coast, patrician Ivy Leaguers as possible. Ladies considered useful in intelligence work, including some socialites, were often culled from the same elite upper classes. Since few of these ladies and gentlemen had any previous experience working and dealing with Nazis, communists, hitmen and thugs, it must have been a psychiatrist's delight to observe how these disparate groups managed to get along with each other.

"The better you lied and the more you betrayed, the more likely you would be promoted.

Many of the hardliners in the CIA and Defense Department were genuine World War II heroes. Cord Meyer, for example, one of the hardest of the hardliners in the CIA, had been a Marine captain serving on Guam when a Japanese hand grenade rolled into his shallow dugout, exploded, and blinded him in one eye. Capt. Meyer learned a few months later that his brother Quentin had been killed on Okinawa. Such men had little tolerance for gentility in dealing with the new communist enemy.

By 1950, after a 10-year love affair with the Soviet Union, Western governments finally recognized that communism and communist infiltration of American institutions was a real threat to the United States. The defeated Nazis were now being sought after as the only reliable source on communist subversion and advanced weaponry. It was then that Dulles chose to appoint Angleton counterintelligence chief, and his closest associates from the OSS, were assigned to their old positions—without security checks—despite the radical change in the political climate. Angleton himself admitted this in an interview with writer Joseph Trento:

> You know how I got to be in charge of counterintelligence? I agreed not to polygraph or require detailed background checks on Allen Dulles and 60 of his closest friends. They were afraid that their own business dealings with Hitler's pals would come out. They were too arrogant to believe that the Russians would discover it all. . . .

Angleton continued his "confession":

> Fundamentally, the founding fathers of U.S. intelligence were liars. The better you lied and the more you betrayed, the more likely you would be promoted. These people attracted and promoted each other. Outside of their duplicity, the only thing they had in common was a desire for absolute power. I did things that, in looking back on my life, I regret. But I was part of it, and loved being in it. . . . Allen Dulles, Richard Helms, Carmel Offie and Frank Wisner were the grand masters. If you were in a room with them, you were in a room full of people that you had to believe would deservedly end up in hell. I guess I will see them there soon.[6]

Thus, in attempting to reorganize the CIA and the Defense Department, President Kennedy was also scuttling the American security system as it had been built to that point by the "old guard" WASP elitists. It must be said in defense of both contending parties—the president and the CIA—that they believed they were promoting defense policies in the best interests of America.

During the next five years, Angleton helped put in place the structure of the new CIA and participated, to some extent, in the failed "rollback" operations associated with Wisner in Albania, Poland and other coun-

tries, concerning all of which Angleton counseled caution and all of which failed. He worked particularly closely with his British counterpart Kim Philby, a personal friend who turned out to be a Soviet agent, who was also in Washington a good deal of the time helping Angleton build up America's counterintelligence capabilities. In 1951, Philby's colleagues in espionage, Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean, defected to Mos- cow. Shortly thereafter, Philby himself was expelled from Washington, suspected of having tipped the Soviets off to imminent exposure based on the VENONA materials (decoded Soviet communications).

By the early years of the 1970s, a series of troubling revelations started to appear in the press concerning U.S. intelligence activities. In January 1970, U.S. Army spying on the civilian population was reported. Covert action programs involving assassination attempts against foreign leaders and covert attempts to subvert foreign governments were reported. Then, in December 1974, a lengthy article described "Operation Family Jewels," conducted by the CIA over the years. The term "family jewels" refers to a set of reports describing illegal activities conducted by the CIA from the 1950s to the mid-1970s. Senior CIA operative William Colby dubbed them the "skeletons" in the CIA's closet.

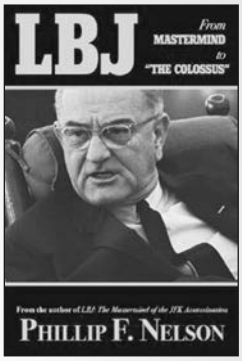
Finally, in 1974, it fell to William Colby, who was made the new head of the CIA, to terminate Angleton's long reign at the CIA. By this time, Angleton's marriage to Cicely was on the rocks and his children were estranged. In the end, the entire family (father, mother and children (Guru Sangat Kaur Khalsa and Siri Hari Kaur Angleton-Khalsa) appear to have found refuge and solace in the Sikh religion under the tutelage of Yogi Bhajan.[7]

In 1975 Sen. Frank Church was appointed to chair the U.S. Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities—the so-called Church Committee. The committee investigated intelligence gathering by the CIA, NSA and FBI after certain questionable activities had been revealed by the Watergate affair. The offenses committed by the CIA were found to be many and particularly onerous.

For example, Operation Mockingbird was revealed to be a secret campaign by the CIA to influence the media (newspapers, magazines, radio, television, movies) to publish news favoring the CIA's point of view. Begun in the 1950s, it was initially proposed by Meyer and Allen Dulles, and later led by Wisner, a friend of Phil Graham. The organization recruited leading American journalists into a network to help present the CIA's views, and also funded some student and

FROM THE TBR BOOK CLUB

LBJ
FROM MASTERMIND TO 'THE COLOSSUS'



Phillip F. Nelson's new book tells the history of Lyndon Johnson after assuming the presidency upon the assassination of John F. Kennedy—a murder the author believes Johnson orchestrated. As president, Johnson began to push Congress to enact long-dormant legislation that he had previously impeded, always insisting that the timing wasn't right. Nelson argues that the enacting of Johnson's "Great Society" was designed to take the focus of the nation off the assassination as well as to lay the groundwork for building his own legacy.

Nelson also examines Johnson's plan to redirect U.S. foreign policy within days of becoming president, as he maneuvered to insert the U.S. military into the civil war being fought in Vietnam. This, he thought, would provide another means to achieve his goal of becoming a great wartime president. In addition, Nelson presents evidence to show that the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* in 1967 was arguably directed by Johnson against his own ship and the 294 sailors on board as a way to draw the U.S. military into the Six-Day War on the side of Israel. It only failed because the Liberty refused to sink into the Mediterranean.

Finally, Nelson presents newly discovered documents from the files of Texas Ranger Clint Peoples that prove Johnson was closely involved with financial criminal Billie Sol Estes, and that Johnson made millions from Estes's frauds. These papers show linkages to Johnson's criminal behavior—including murder—something that LBJ's other biographers prefer to ignore.

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cultural organizations and magazines as front groups. Most establishment print media took it as their patriotic duty to cooperate.

By late 1962, Graham, despite concerns about his mental health, was made head of COMSAT, responsible for the operation of communications satellites. This position also permitted Graham to access the government's CORONA operation, the CIA's secret satellite surveillance system as well as aerial reconnaissance information about the Soviet Union, China, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. Graham's marriage had disintegrated by this time. The CIA in such cases used the Chestnut Lodge, a private psychiatric sanitarium, and Sheppard Pratt Hospital in Baltimore.[8]

Project MKUltra—sometimes referred to as the CIA's mind control program—was the code name of a U.S. government human research operation experimenting in the behavioral engineering of humans. Under the direction of Dr. Sidney Gottlieb the CIA's Scientific Intelligence Division organized the project in coordination with the Special Operations Division of the U.S. Army's Chemical Corps. The scope of Project MKUltra was broad, with research undertaken at 80 institutions, including 44 colleges and universities, as well as hospitals, prisons and pharmaceutical companies. Other offensive programs and acts of the CIA would surface as the Vietnam War progressed.

In late 1975, after President Nixon had been forced out of office through the combined efforts of ambitious politicians, the CIA and *The Washington Post*, Kissinger, concerned by Colby's frank openness with Congress and coolness toward the White House, reportedly advised President Ford to replace Colby with George H.W. Bush during the so-called Halloween Massacre in which Secretary of Defense Donald Schlesinger was replaced by Donald Rumsfeld. Colby was offered the position of U.S. permanent representative to NATO, but turned it down. Mr. Colby's dismissal at the CIA and the replacement of Schlesinger at the Defense Department was clear evidence that the hardliners were back in control and the reformers were out. Colby, the gentleman appointed to purge the CIA from the inside, suffered an "accidental" death in April 1996, with many people alleging it was a murder.

In time, as the presidency changed hands and new people from the American hinterlands began to replace the older East Coast elite, Georgetown gradually lost its cachet. John Fitzgerald Kennedy may be said to have been one of the first presidents to have openly challenged the old elite.

President Kennedy, whatever his personal shortcomings might have been, must also be credited with having initiated the government's long overdue efforts to reform an out-of-control CIA and to institute better and more frequent oversight.

In the end, the CIA could no longer stomach him as president and orchestrated the plot to have him murdered in Dallas in 1963. ✦

MARY PINCHOT MEYER
What influence did she have on JFK?

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Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. Before his death in August 2015, he was a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he lived in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you'd like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

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ANCIENT CAUCASIANS

THE LEGACY OF THE FALLEN RACE

WHY DO SO MANY OF THE ANCIENT MYTHS of cultures across the globe have a similar thread running through them, i.e., that their earliest advances in technology, art, medicine, science and astronomy were all due to visits from light-skinned "gods" thousands of years ago? Many times, there is fact in the ancient fables people pass on from generation to generation, as you will see here.

By Robert F. Storm

Since ancient times, there have been legends in the records of ancient people telling of a global lost civilization. Some call this vanquished culture Atlantis, others Lemuria, Mu, Thule, Atland, Avalon—the list is too numerous. No matter what name is attributed to this supposed fabled land, the same description of a forgotten and once great heritage remains. Legends speak of a lost race of fair-skinned giants with blond or red hair, or pale white god-men who established civilization and ushered in a golden age. According to our ancient stories, they gave our ancestors writing, technology, medicine, strict religious and ideological beliefs and a common law system reflecting those core values.

In modern times, red- and blond-haired mummies have been found from the tombs of Egypt's pharaohs to North and South America. For centuries, there have been reports of ancient Caucasoid peoples thriving in remote corners of the world, and then vanishing mysteriously from history. These accounts speak of white, red-haired giants and yellow-haired barbarians in countries now almost exclusively populated by non-Caucasian peoples. In time, modern archeologists found traces of their existence. Millennia-old corpses found preserved in desert sands or frigid glaciers would ultimately be discovered. In addition to such physical remains, a wealth of historical and mythological evidence, both in written form and oral tradition, spoke of lost civilizations consisting of fair-skinned gods and light-eyed benefactors, who helped establish new cultures. According to numerous American Indian accounts, at the dawn of their society, they were visited by a great White god arriving from a far-away land located across the sea, who established their new mode of life, then departed, promising to someday return.

ARCHEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The discovery of light-skinned mummies in New Guinea and New Zealand, and persistent references to godlike, light-skinned peoples inhabiting a now-sunken landmass in the Pacific Ocean, raised some interesting possibilities of just such a primordial race. But the presence of lost Caucasian peoples in the Americas is but the capstone to a much broader reality. Today, there exists an overwhelming body of evidence suggesting a now-lost population of Caucasians.

The last decades of the 20th century saw a revolution in our understanding of the depth and magnitude of prehistoric Caucasian migration and influence.

In 1959, for example, hard, physical evidence of primitive, proto-Caucasoid peoples inhabiting the Americas during prehistory began to surface. Archeologists digging at Santa Rosa Island, off the California coast, unearthed a number of skeletal remains dating back to 10,000 B.C., with apparent Caucasian features. During the 16th century, as the Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo

skimmed the same coastline, he found that native Chumash Indians possessed physical attributes that set them apart from the rest of the Channel Island Indians. He reported that the women had "fine forms, beautiful eyes and a modest demeanor," and their children were "white, with light hair and ruddy cheeks."

These remains are ancient. They have implications far beyond their apparent novelty and uniqueness. They are the physical remnants of a forgotten race. They are a lost series of human tribes whose descendants now only make up 8% of the world population, but continue to influence culture, technology, scientific and educational achievement. This race has far surpassed any other group of people in terms of the arts and in communication. But these ancient peoples are far different than anything present today. Their lineage goes back to a distant, forgotten epoch of humankind. Far back into antiquity, a lost race of men produced an advanced culture at a time conventional scientists say no humans could have done so. They are a testament to their god and our way of life that cannot be equaled in the past or the present. This is a lost race of cultural and technological giants whose previous civilization has been lost forever. Their influence, however, has brought about the inception of human intelligence as we know it and given birth to the very first ancient civilization, and indeed all of human culture.

The 1990s saw the discovery of the most controversial archaeological find in North American history, Kennewick Man, a 9,000-year-old skeleton with clearly Caucasoid, not Mongoloid, traits. Forensic reconstructions of the recovered skull show a face akin to Patrick Stewart, the actor who portrayed Captain Jean-Luc Picard in *Star Trek: The Next Generation*. Additional discoveries throughout the Americas hinted at a primordial Caucasoid population that roamed freely across much of the Western hemisphere. [See TBR, March/April 2004.—Ed.]

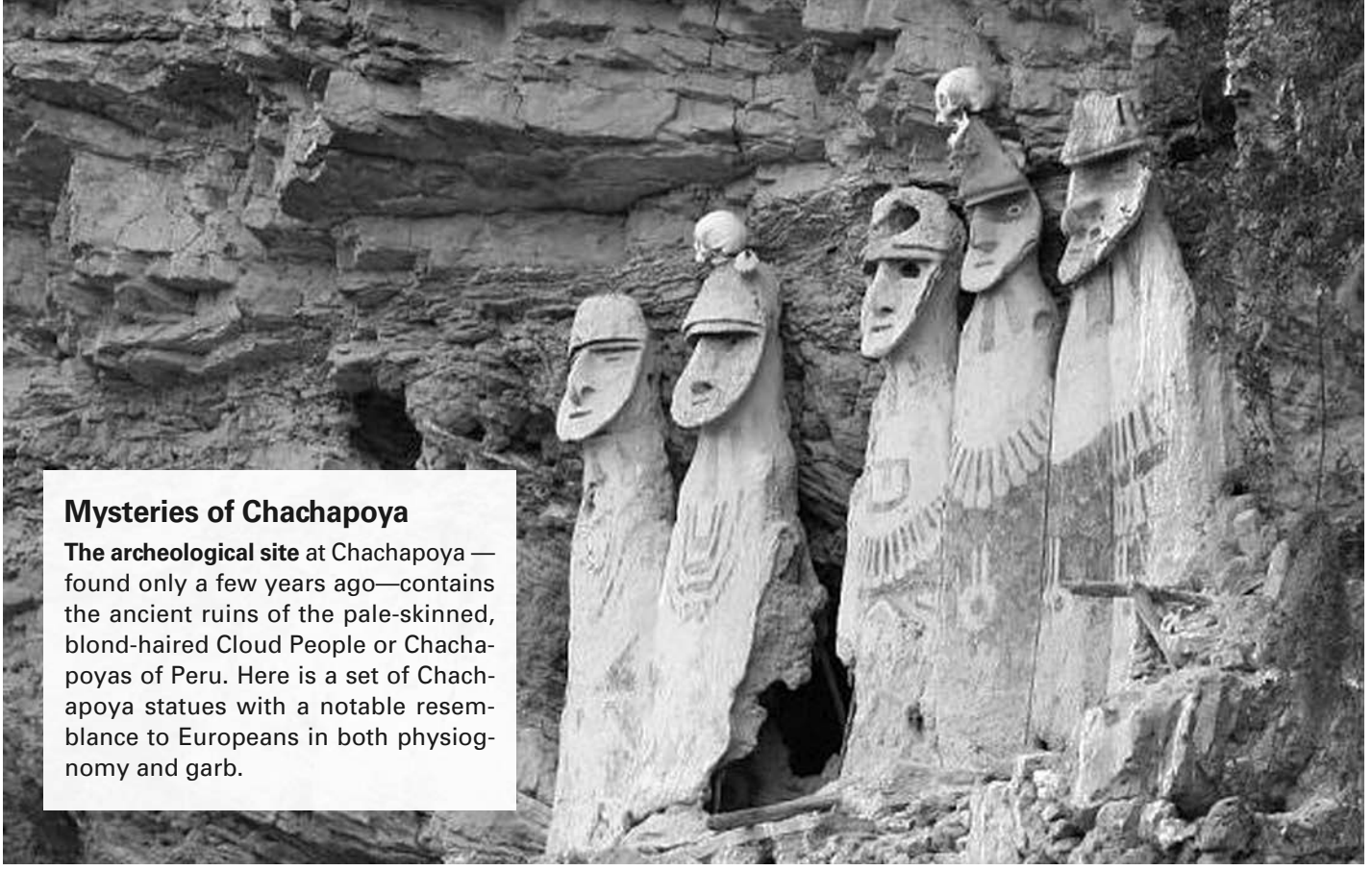
Today there is proof that ancient cultures around the world were visited by Caucasian races in ancient times, and they were depicted by contemporary historians and record-keepers as white gods. In the Vedic texts of India, the gods are depicted as having blond hair.

ANCIENT CAUCASIANS IN ASIA & SOUTH AMERICA

There are also legends of the Nestorian Christians of China and Central Asia who may be the basis of the Eastern Christian kingdom led by the mythical Prester John. This author has connected them with the Tarim mummies. Even Kublai Kahn was said to have red hair and green eyes. Since there are those who believed the Chinese made it first to the New World in the early 15th century, then they could have brought with them the idea of a re-

White Gods of the Americas

Ancient legends and codices tell us that at some point lost in the sands of time, long before Christopher Columbus or even Lief Erickson, White men landed on the shores of Indian-occupied North and South America. Above this culture bringer is shown as the bearded, blue-eyed White "god" known to the Toltecs and subsequent Aztecs as Quetzalcoatl. The Incas called him Viracocha; to the Mayas he was Kukulcan, who brought them their laws and script. To the Chibchas he was Bochia, the "White Mantle of Light." Locals recounted that White "gods" turned up on the shores of Lake Titicaca and built a great city there, 2,000 years before the rise of the Incas. Aztec legends said the White god had come from the sea wearing a black cap and black gown. Oddly enough Hernando Cortez arrived wearing the same garb and in almost the very spot where Quetzalcoatl bade the people farewell, promising to return someday. The plumed crown of the White god/king Quetzalcoatl was preserved by the Aztecs over the centuries and was presented to Cortez, who they took to be Quetzalcoatl returned. It is now in the Museum of Ethnology in Vienna.



Mysteries of Chachapoya

The archeological site at Chachapoya — found only a few years ago—contains the ancient ruins of the pale-skinned, blond-haired Cloud People or Chachapoyas of Peru. Here is a set of Chachapoya statues with a notable resemblance to Europeans in both physiognomy and garb.

turning savior like the Mormons believe. In *Aryan Sun-Myths: The Origin of Religion* (1899), author Charles Morris touched upon the preponderance of the messianic ideal and its origins in Indo-European myth and lore and linked the *original* Hebrews and the Semites to the Aryans, as the controversial Madame Blavatsky did. These travelers from Asia to America could also have brought with them their Caucasian DNA. Indeed, most historians agree that there were numerous reports of Caucasian "Indians" in the Americas filed by European explorers during the early years of White colonization.

It is possible that our legends of both giants and fair-skinned deities can be linked to those times. Spanish-speaking writers from the 16th century reported that the native Inca people of western South America revered Francisco Pizzaro and his conquistadors as powerful gods and referred to them as the "Viracochas," because their god, Viracocha, similar to that of the Polynesians, Mayans and Aztecs, was light-skinned. Indeed, the ancient city of Tiahuanaco was posited with being built by a fallen race of White giants or gods. This idea was espoused by author Rupert Furneaux.

FAR-FLUNG FINDS

In his 1940 book *The Shadow of Atlantis*, Col. Alexander Pavlovitch Braghine claimed that the Carib peoples recounted legends of a white bearded man who they called Tamu or Zune. He had come from the east and taught the people the rudiments of agriculture, but then disappeared to the rising Sun, to the east toward Western Europe. Braghine also forwarded the notion that Manco Copac was also a white, bearded man and the Atlantis author Gerd von Hassler associated the lost White race with the biblical flood and gave that as the reason for their eventual demise.

In March 2010, the archaeological community was stunned by the discovery of yet another Caucasian skeleton, this time in Mongolia. DNA extracted from this individual's bones confirmed a direct genetic link to the West. In essence, these remains were clearly European, if not Western Eurasian. This time, however, the ancient corpse was not as old, dating to the first century A.D.

The period of prehistoric Western arrival or habitation in China and East Asia is continually being pushed backward in time to an even earlier date. The origins of some Caucasian mummies trace back to some 6,000 years ago; some are even older. But the Mongolian individual was apparently held in high regard by his peers, as a major player in the Xiongnu empire, a multi-ethnic melting pot of former Eurasian nomads who challenged the supremacy of the Han Dynasty. This ancient conglomeration of foreign tongues and non-Mongoloid races no doubt consisted of many Indo-European speaking peoples.

During 2007, Peruvian investigators found literally dozens of Caucasian mummies in a vaulted tomb buried 82 feet beneath the forest floor of the Amazon jungle. These belonged to a pre-Inca race known as the Chachapoyas, or "Cloud People." Their discovery complimented 16th century Spanish reports of "strange, white Indians" with beards in the same region.

Even the giant statues of Easter Island, 2,180 miles off the Chilean coast, bear witness to the arrival and passage of an ancient Caucasoid race. In 1915, British archaeologist Katherine Routledge learned from a native islander the true nature of the ethnically different looking "Long Ears"—"men who came from far away in ships. They saw they had pink cheeks, and they said they were gods." The last real *ariki*, or chief, was said to be quite white, Routledge reports: "'White like me'? I innocently asked. 'You!' they said. 'You are red, the color in European cheeks.' Red is the term generally applied by Easter Islanders to Europeans. And *urukeku* is often translated 'red-haired'."

Indeed, the towering statues obviously displayed something other than Polynesian physiognomy, "and if the fine, oval faces, the large eyes, the short upper lip and the thin, often Apollo's bow lips are any guide to race, they indicate a Caucasoid race."

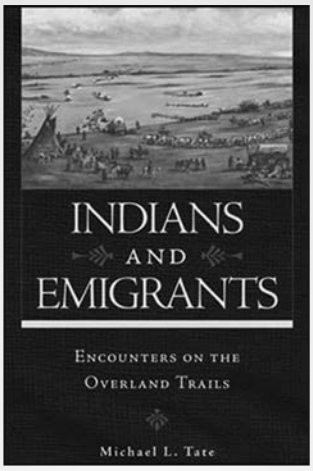
Anthropologists are baffled by the apparent presence of Caucasoid peoples in the prehistoric Pacific. Genetic testing conducted during the 1990s showed traces of Basque DNA in the people of Rapa Nui and Greater Polynesia. These ages-old, oral traditions are not only being underscored by the latest strides being made in genetic research, but combining to show that the prehistory of America is far richer in its human background than previously suspected.

The argument for an ancient Caucasian presence in remote parts of the world which should have no such influence or affiliation in very ancient times is compelling. Even West African tribes have legends of ghost-like creatures sharing dominion over their lands and giving them the power to think, to hunt and to organize their societies.

ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

There is widespread evidence of an Aryan presence in ancient Egypt. As author Mary Sutherland has pointed out, the mummy of the wife of King Tutankhamun had auburn hair. In addition, an ancient mummy with red hair, red mustache and beard was found buried within the pyramids at Saqqara. Moreover, the crocodile-caverns of Aboutfaida possessed a number of red-haired mummies. The book *History of the Egyptian Mummies* mentions a primordial corpse with reddish-brown hair. The mummy of Thutmose II has light chesnut-colored hair. Evidence of a Gaulish and Saxon presence has also been revealed by Professor Vacher de Lapouge. According to de Lapouge, a blond mummy was found at Al Amrah, the displayed skull measurements indicative of the White race. Blond mummies have been found at Silsileh as well.

During Pre-Dynastic and Old Kingdom times, Egypt was primarily a Caucasian society. The DNA of tested mummies reveals that even today's own chiefly Semitic and Negroid populations bear traces of that lost Euro-



INDIANS & EMIGRANTS

ENCOUNTERS ON THE OVERLAND TRAILS

In the first book to focus on relations between Indians and emigrants on the overland trails, Michael L. Tate shows that such encounters were far more often characterized by cooperation than by conflict. Having combed hundreds of unpublished sources and Indian oral traditions, Tate finds Indians and Anglo-Americans continuously trading goods and news with each other, and Indians providing various forms of assistance to overlanders. Tate admits that both sides normally followed their own best interests, which sometimes created distrust and even violence. But many acts of kindness by emigrants and by Indians can be attributed to simple human compassion. Not until the mid-1850s did plains tribes begin to see their independence and cultural traditions threatened by the flood of white travelers. As buffalo herds dwindled and more Indians died from diseases brought by emigrants, violent clashes between wagon trains and Indians became more frequent, and the first white-Indian wars erupted on the plains. Yet, even in the 1860s, Tate finds, friendly encounters were still the rule.

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pean bloodline. In *The Children of Ra*, author Arthur Kemp noted a DNA study conducted by G. Lucotte and published in the *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* in April 2003 proved Egypt's mixed racial heritage. But continued research has proven that, during past epochs, Egypt had three primary waves of Europoid inhabitants. During Pre-Dynastic times came members of a pre-Aryan or old European population from Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. Nordic invaders during the Old Kingdom also arrived. And continued waves of Indo-European tribes throughout the Middle and Early New Kingdoms also made it to Egypt. King Tut's racial profile is decidedly Western European in origin, and the further you trace back through Egyptian origins the more homogenous and advanced the Caucasian population.

INDIA

The Northern Indians contain a significant proportion of R1a DNA, the Aryan racial genetic signature. The Aryan invaders established the caste system, or Varna, which in Sanskrit means "color." The Bahadgavita and the Vedas describe the gods of the Hindus as having fair skin and blue eyes. Ancient Hindu texts describe both the different and impending racial conflict of the ancients in their scriptures.

In them, the leader of the the Aryans was Indra, and he is described as "slaying the Dasyus," the Negroids of India. "Thou, Indra, art the destroyer of all the cities, the slayer of the Dasyus, the prosperer of man, the lord of the sky." The RigVeda continues to describe the Dasyu and uses the term "black" in the course of the reference: "Indra, the slayer of Vrittra, the destroyer of cities, has scattered the Dasyu sprang from a black womb." (RgV. II 20.6).

The Rig Veda describes in detail the light-skinned nature of the Aryan worshippers who have "frays that win the light of heaven." In Afghanistan we have many cases of blond hair and blue and green eyes among the population. During the post-Sept. 11 battles it is known that when mixed races hit the battlefield, the Afghan fighters were relentless, but, once Aryans hit the battlefield, those same Afghans were nowhere to be found. Some of the population of this region has remained untouched for 8,000 years and is the strongest receptile of R1a DNA.

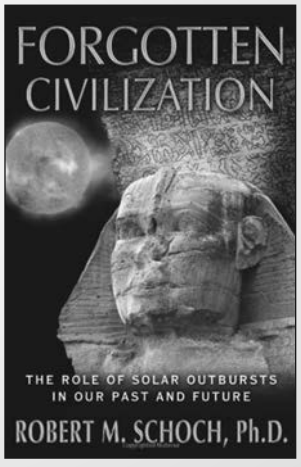
When Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752 to 1840) first used the term "Caucasian" in 1795 to describe the white population of Europe, he could scarcely imagine the epic story about to unfold. He was a German physician, natural historian. His teachings in comparative anatomy were applied to the classification of human races. Blumenbach adopted the term "Caucasian" from native inhabitants of the Caucasus Mountains in southeastern Europe, a race he believed to be the most beautiful and vigorous on Earth. His arguments are no longer fashionable, but there was much more to the story of ancient Caucasians than Blumenbach or anyone else of his

Robert F. Storm is a freelance editor and author based in North Carolina. He has been intensively studying the mysteries of the ancient world for several decades. Expect more from Storm in future editions of TBR.

Forgotten Civilization

The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future

By Robert M. Schoch. Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2500 B.C., geologist Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. What can its legacy teach us about our own future? This book demonstrates, based on the 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe, that an advanced neolithic civilization existed thousands of years further back than believed possible. Schoch presents scientific confirmation of this advanced civilization that he says thrived at the end of the last ice age, the solar catastrophe that destroyed it, and what the evidence means for today. Schoch also examines the catastrophic solar outbursts that he believes ended the last ice age, wiping out antediluvian civilization and incinerating much of the evidence of that period. He also issues a warning based upon sound data saying that solar outbursts are powerful enough to devastate our modern civilization. Softcover, 384 pages, #688, ***$19*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the Order from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003, call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu 9-5 or see us online at www.barnesreview.com.

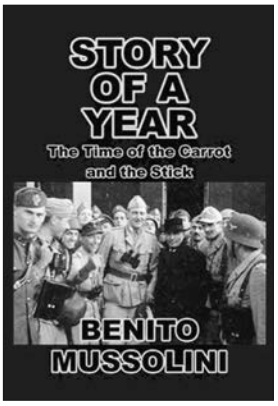


AN OFTEN-OVERLOOKED POLITICAL GENIUS . . .
THE TRUE FATHER OF EUROPEAN FASCISM . . .
BENITO MUSSOLINI
WAS ALSO AN ACCOMPLISHED AUTHOR . . .

MY LIFE

By Benito Mussolini. Foreword by Richard Washburn Child, former U.S. ambassador to Italy. First published in 1928, Mussolini covers his life up to 1929 and his thoughts on Italian politics. It begins with a brief family history before moving on to its core subject: how Mussolini built the Fascist movement out of a militia, founded at the end of the WWI to prevent Italy from plunging into Bolshevik chaos. Mussolini spells out his ideological background, sparing no details on his socialist political origins, the creation of *Il Popolo d' Italia* newspaper, and the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento.* He then discusses the violent Communist attacks upon his own person and the multiple murders committed by the Bolshevists, showing how this violence necessitated the Fascist units that gradually became the National Fascist Party—for which Mussolini was first elected to the Italian parliament in 1921. He then describes the growth of his party and the dramatic 1922 March on Rome, when 30,000 black-shirted followers gathered to protest a series of weak governments that had driven the nation to bankruptcy. Finally, Mussolini discusses what his government achieved over the first five years of its existence and speculates on what the future might hold. This edition has been completely reset and contains 45 new footnotes to provide details on personalities and events mentioned in the text plus the text of some of his best speeches. Softcover, 212 pages, #712, ***$15***. Along with the following book, *Story of a Year*, it makes up Mussolini's full autobiography.

STORY OF A YEAR:
THE TIME OF THE CARROT AND THE STICK



This work is Benito Mussolini's autobiographical account, written in the third person, of the dramatic events—as he experienced them—from the time of the Battle of El Alamein until his rescue and reinstatement as leader of German-occupied Italy. It starts with a gripping recounting of the reasons for the first major Axis defeats in North Africa, the invasions of Sicily and mainland Italy by the Allies, and then moves on to discuss in detail the Grand Fascist Council meeting of July 1943—where Mussolini was deposed as leader by his own Fascist Party and placed under arrest. It then describes his experiences while imprisoned, ending that section with an account of his legendary rescue from his mountaintop hotel-prison by German commandos under Col. Otto Skorzeny. Along the way, Mussolini reveals intimate details of internal Fascist Party government meetings, his strained relations with the Italian king and all the betrayals and backstabbing by formerly loyal colleagues, once the war had turned against the Axis Powers. Along with his 1928 book, *My Life, The Story of a Year* makes up the complete set of Mussolini's autobiography and is essential reading for anyone wishing to understand this tumultuous period of history. This new edition has been completely reset and newly illustrated. It also contains a timeline of Mussolini's life to aid the reader in visualizing the events it describes. Softcover, 139 pages, #713, ***$10***.

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THE FRANKS: Ferocious, Feudal & Free

By Ronald L. Ray

Through the inexorable passage of time, the Germanic tribes have wound their way on the path of the centuries, appearing out of the mists of prehistory which shroud their forefathers in mystery and myth. They arrived from the east, entering the north, from whence they grew and advanced, until they covered almost the entire face of Europe.

But in reviewing the ancient tribes, there is one the reader may till now have thought overlooked—a seemingly unforgivable oversight on the part of the author. Far from ignored, however, we must view it apart and consider its people on their own. For the ferocity of their advance and totality of their conquests were so great that, to this day, their name is in many languages—even in the far Orient—synonymous with "European."

It is the Franks. And it is to them that the first—if unsteady—origins of a single German people may perhaps be ascribed.

THE ROMAN EXPERIENCE

Paradoxically, the Franks never were a single tribe. They were, in fact, originally a confederacy of tribes who developed a cultural, political and military cohesion, if not unity, which enabled them over time to dominate their neighbors—periodically, even their primary Germanic rivals, the Saxons, whom it took half of a millennium to subjugate fully. Within the Frankish confederacy were to be found the tribes of the Sicambri, Chamavi, Bructeri, Chatti (modern Hessians), Chattuarii, Ampsivarii, Tencteri and the Ubii.

The confederation occurred sometime around 240 A.D., but it is not until 258 that the name "Frank" was applied to its members. The meaning of the term has been disputed, with some, according to Francis Owen in *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion & Culture*, interpreting the word as "defiant, bold, ferocious . . . [or from the Latin] *framea* meaning spear."[1] But the meaning of "Frank" as "free" is the one which almost universally has established itself and is the one still held in the popular German mind today.

Most researchers believe the Frankish confederacy had its origin in the region of the lower Rhein River, although the Frankish historian St. Gregory of Tours and a couple of other medieval sources supposed their descendancy from the ancient Trojans—something for which no clear evidence has yet emerged.

Owen continues:

> From the time of the formation of the Frankish confederacy there was no permanent peace along the frontier. A slow and steady enlargement of Frankish territory took place at the expense of their Thuringian and Alemannian neighbors as well as of the Romans or Romanized Kelts. The towns and cities were the chief objects of attack since they were the centers of wealth.[2]

By the beginning of the 5th century, two things were working to change the face of the Western world forever. The first was the rapid advance of Christianity. At that time, most of Gaul had accepted the orthodox (Catholic) form of Christianity. But, while the Goths and some related tribes had embraced the heretical Arian form of Christianity (which denied the divinity of Jesus Christ), the remaining Germanic tribes, including the Franks, remained pagans, preventing their assimilation into the Gallo-Roman-Byzantine culture. That would soon change.

The second force at work was the massive societal upheavals caused by the impending collapse of the Western Roman Empire and the concurrent beginnings of the second great migration of peoples. What this meant in the Roman experience has been recounted with the greatest pathos by St. Augustine of Hippo in

By A.D. 476, the Western Roman Empire was in bad shape, having shrunken to just Italy and a chunk of southern France (Gaul). Emperor Julius Nepos had appointed one Orestes as patrician and master of soldiers in the west. Orestes had been secretary to Attila the Hun—his main claim to fame. Romulus Augustulus (shown here surrendering his crown to Odoacer) was merely the puppet of his father, Orestes, who was defeated in battle and then assassinated by Odoacer, who was declared king of Italy on Aug. 23, 476. Romulus Augustulus was not deposed until Sept. 2 of that year—marking the "official" end of the Western Roman Empire.

The City of God. Under pressure from the Huns in the East, the "barbarian hordes"—so large now as to allow us to view them as emergent "nations"—were in motion. Vandals, Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Alans, Swabians, Burgundians, Saxons and Franks were all on the move.

Writes Owen:

> These moves could no longer be described as raids; they were migrations of peoples, the uprooting of whole tribes, bag and baggage, with wives and children, cattle and all possessions, with long trains of ox-drawn wagons, extending for miles.[3]

The last glorious, united stand of the Western Roman Empire would take place in 451. The Hunnish invaders under Attila had seized most of Europe and crossed into what is now France. Between Troyes and Chalons-sur-Marne, the Roman armies under Aetius fought Attila's uncountable host (among whom were to be found even some Germanic tribesmen) to a costly, bloody standstill in a single day. By morning, the Huns had withdrawn, never to return.

But it was not Romans of Caesar's time who thus defended the empire. Rome's armies long had been comprised of the dozens of peoples they had conquered or captured, so that the vast majority of those fighting under Aetius' command were Germanics, from nearly every tribe in the west.

The die was cast. In 476, Odoacer forced the abdication of the last caesar of the West. Disorder reigned. But a new power was arising, which would carry the torch of civilization into the Middle Ages and beyond.

THE MEROVINGIANS

In our account of the Germans, one great difficulty is condensing centuries of history into a few short paragraphs. It seems unjust, for each generation has something of interest to be remembered by later ages.

In 481, a mere five years after Odoacer's pyrrhic victory, Cholodowech—better known to us as Chlodwig or Clovis—became one of the four kings of the Franks. The kings were elected at this time, although they often

came from one particular family in a quasi-hereditary manner. But Frankish custom also demanded the division of a kingdom among the sons of a deceased king, leading to almost ceaseless feuds and wars.[4]

The young Chlodwig was as ruthless as he was far-sighted, quickly eliminating his rivals by rather direct and permanent means, becoming the first universal king of the Franks. In 493, he married Chlothilde, who was the niece of a Burgundian king. A seemingly unremarkable event, except that his bride was a devout Catholic, from a mostly Arian people. Even that seems unremarkable, were it not that she determined to see her pagan husband converted to Christianity—an event which soon came to pass, altering the course and culture of the Germanic people—and of Christianity—for the next 15 centuries.

Merovingian Architecture

The baptistery of the Cathedral of Saint-Léonce in Fréjus, France, dating from the 5th century, is an excellent example of Merovingian architecture. It is one of the oldest churches in France. Fréjus was founded by Julius Caesar and was an important Roman port and the capital of Provence. A Christian community existed here as early as A.D. 374. The Merovingians are important in occult lore and were the early leaders of the Franks. They provided Napoleon with the inspiration for his golden "bees," a symbol to rival the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbon dynasty.

Around the year 496, during a long and difficult battle against the Alemannians, Chlodwig prayed to the Christian God, promising to become a Christian, should he be granted the victory. Thereupon, records St. Gregory of Tours, the enemy "turned and fled." The impression made was profound. Soon after, the monarch and 3,000 Franks accepted baptism at Rheims. "Bow thy head, Sicambrian!" declared the bishop, St. Remigius. "Worship what thou hast persecuted; persecute what thou hast worshipped!"

The conversion of the Frankish king was sincere. He greatly supported the Catholic Church and missionary efforts. We must not suppose, however, that life at the time suddenly became only holiness and peace. Far from it. Men continued to be as changeable and fickle as they had always been. But many of them became, through the new religion, better men. It would require a number of centuries before one could safely declare that kings, commoners and culture as a whole were in fact, and not in name only, Christian.

There are some among Revisionist historians, who may wish to reinterpret the events of the past according to their own particular ideology—whether of religion or of race. But true Revisionism seeks, as Harry Elmer Barnes so often stated, "to bring history into accord with the facts."

In this regard, with no intention of evangelizing, it is a fact that the Christian religion, through the long roll of centuries, has been the primary driving force which has civilized man and enabled him to achieve not just great deeds, but transcendent ones. True, there has been much abuse of that religion and many "Christian" actions which rival the barbarity of the pagans of old, while advancement has come rather in fits and starts than in a leap. But, on the whole, we must acknowledge that it is Christianity that ennobled the spirit of man in a manner never achieved by the old religions.

The pagan life was full of superstition, treachery, death, persecution and wars without number. Human sacrifice and even cannibalism were not uncommon—including among the Germanic peoples. True, the Germanic heathens accomplished many great and beautiful things, but it was Christianity that gave the impetus to pursue truth, beauty and goodness as never before. European museums, and the European landscape itself, bear testimony.

Some neo-pagans would have it that life under the old gods was one of peace and freedom, but it is not so. Would so many have left the old religion, even under compulsion, had they seen no advantage in the new? The old ways would continue in some places another 500 years, but the new religion succeeded—not just because the Germanic peoples sought to emulate the now-Christian Roman Empire, but, as Francis Owen insightfully observed: "In addition, the call of the new religion was a summons to a new philosophy of life. One of the Anglian nobles is reported by Bede to have said at a conference called by the king to discuss the adoption of the new religion: the old gods had done very little for him, and he had no objection to trying the new one."[5]

Indeed, the destruction of the pagan cultic centers demonstrated to the as-yet unconverted the powerlessness of their gods and, combined with the witness of martyrs and miracles, gave impetus to the people's conversion. St. Boniface hewing down a sacred oak tree is but the most famous example.

Human nature and Frankish customary law being

what they were, the division of the Frankish kingdom at Chlodwig's death in 511 was a blow from which Merovingian rule never fully recovered. Most of the next 200 years and more was a tale of popular woe, fratricidal warfare and royal dissipation. One is astonished that the people, who still retained some of their formerly numerous, ancient democratic rights, such as the annual assembly (the *Ding* or *Thing*) and election of the king, did not intervene more strongly.

STEWARDS OR KINGS?

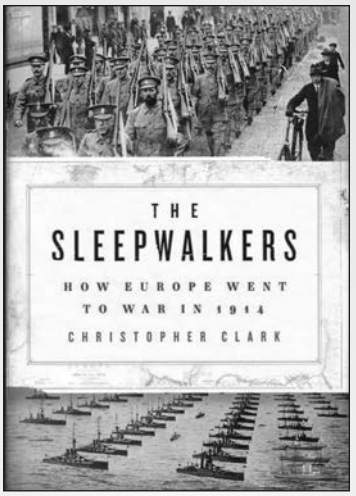
These internecine struggles—mirrored across most of Western Europe—at times nearly destroyed all order in society. If not for the Catholic monasteries, the light of civilization might have gone out. And, even as the battles enervated the Merovingian rulers, they led to new forms of government out of cruel necessity—a necessity which would eliminate democratic practices, even if Germanic democratic principles never died in the hearts of the people.

From the mid-6th to mid-7th centuries, and concluding in the 8th, the Merovingians continued to reign but ruled ever less. Thanks to the implacable hatred between two Frankish queens, Brunhilde and Fredegunde—the echo of which can be found in the *Nibelungenlied*, the epic poem about the dragon-slayer Siegfried—forces were unleashed that gradually reduced the kings to mere figureheads, necessary for legality but otherwise ignored.

In efforts to shore up their own powers, the kings gave or sold most of them to the equally ruthless nobles and officials, including those of the Catholic hierarchy. The kings instituted the office of *major domo*—chief steward—to which passed most of the ruling power, particularly after 639. The size and increasingly disparate cultures and languages of the still-Germanic eastern kingdom of Austria and the increasingly Romano-Gallicized Neustria to the west led to separate stewardships and administrations and at times threatened to break up the Frankish kingdom entirely. This division was made along an arbitrary line which still fairly divides geographically the French and Germanic languages today.

The stewards initially were guardians of the kings' wealth, doling out property and favors to the nobles and soldiers for their services—the practice of the *Lehen*. For this, the recipients swore an oath of fealty and promised aid in times of trouble. The ancient *Allod*, or grant of freehold property, began to disappear. The beginnings of feudalistic society could be seen.

In the 8th century, Karl, steward of Austria, succeeded in gaining control of Neustria, as well. Forerunner of a more famous Karl, his strong character, power and acumen, aided by the favor of heaven, enabled him to beat back the onrushing Moorish invasion of Europe



THE SLEEPWALKERS

A Must Read Book For Anniversary of World War I

These are heady days for historians. While the 1990s saw one 50-year retrospective after another on the Second World War, for those writing on the First World War, the centennial of all centennials is fast approaching. After a century it remains the ultimate historical whodunit. How did Europe, at the height of its glory, commit collective suicide, drowning centuries of progress in the bloodletting of 1914-18? *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914* is historian Christopher Clark's riveting account of the explosive beginnings of World War I. Drawing on new scholarship, Clark offers a fresh look at World War I, focusing not on the battles and atrocities of the war itself, but on the complex events and relationships that led a group of well-meaning leaders into brutal conflict. Clark traces the paths to war in a minute-by-minute, action-packed narrative that cuts between the key decision centers in Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris, London and Belgrade, and examines the decades of history that informed the events of 1914 and details the mutual misunderstandings and unintended signals that drove the crisis forward so quickly. Meticulously researched and masterfully written, Christopher Clark's *The Sleepwalkers* is a dramatic and authoritative chronicle of Europe's descent into a war that tore our world apart. *The Sleepwalkers: How Europe Went to War in 1914.* Softcover, 697 pages, #683, $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. (Outside the United States please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.) Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free (Mon. thru Thu., 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.) to charge. Purchase online at TBR's website: www.barnesreview.com.

from the Spanish peninsula. On Oct. 17, 720, Karl—ever afterwards known as "Martel," "the Hammer"—led the Christian armies against the Saracens near Poitiers (today in France). The Moslems were for the first time so severely trounced, that they withdrew during the night and never again found a permanent foothold north of the Pyrenees Mountains—until our own day.

Karl never sought the kingship, although the people would have supported him. His son, Pippin the Younger, did not possess such modesty. Receiving Pope Zacharias's agreement that "he who rules should also reign," Pippin deposed the last Merovingian and had himself elected and crowned king at Soissons in November 751, the first of what would come to be known as the Carolingian dynasty.

BEGINNINGS OF EMPIRE

Pippin had two sons, Carloman and Karl (Charles). When Pippin died in 768, the kingdom of the Franks was divided between them, albeit north and south, rather than the old east-west division. Carloman died early, and, in 771, Karl became the sole king of the Franks, reigning for the next 43 years. His accomplishments were so numerous, so extensive, so lasting, that their traces can be found still, however faintly, in our own time. He would be known ever after as "Charlemagne"—Karl the Great.

Bayard Taylor, in his late-19th-century *A History of Germany*, describes a man of mythical proportions, although he was no myth.

> He was at this time 29 years old, and in the pride of perfect strength and manly beauty. He was nearly seven feet high, admirably proportioned, and so developed by toil, the chase and warlike exercises that few men of his time equaled him in muscular strength. His face was noble and commanding, his hair blond or light brown, and his eyes a clear, sparkling blue. He performed the severest duties of his office with a quiet dignity which heightened the impression of his intellectual power; he was terrible and inflexible in crushing all who attempted to interfere with his work; but at the chase, the banquet, or in the circle of his family and friends, no one was more frank, joyous and kindly than he.
>
> . . . He stands alone, midway between the Roman Empire and the Middle Ages, as the one supreme historical landmark. The task of his life was to extend, secure, regulate and develop the power of a great empire, much of which was still in a state of semi-barbarism. He was no imitator of the Roman emperors: his genius, as a statesman, lay in his ability to understand that new forms of government, and a new development of civilization, had become necessary. Like all strong and far-seeing rulers, he was despotic, and often fiercely cruel. Those who interfered with his plans—even the members of his own family—were relentlessly sacrificed. On the other hand, although he strengthened the power of the nobility, he never neglected the protection of the people; half his days were devoted to war, yet he encouraged learning, literature and the arts; and while he crushed the independence of the races he gave them a higher civilization in its stead.[6]

Indeed, the accomplishments of Charlemagne can hardly be overestimated. His efforts to expand the territories under his rule were tireless, his wars against enemies uncompromising. For 30 years he battled the Saxons—ever again defeated, ever again rebellious—and the Frisians, the last of the great Germanic tribes to surrender their democratic independence and their old religion. But at long last, all of them were ruled by him: Franks, Burgundians, Alemannians, Thuringians, Bavarians, Lombards, Frisians and Saxons. The fearsome Saxon ruler Widukind finally surrendered and accepted the new Christian faith, ever after well treated by his new sovereign, who stood as godfather at his baptism.

Charlemagne conquered the Lombards, held in check the Saracens of Spain, and subjugated the Avars far along the Danube.

In 800, the great king of the Franks marched to Rome and the aid of Pope Leo III, beleaguered by the deadly intrigues of the Roman nobility. An obliging Byzantine Empress Irene deposed her son, the Eastern Roman emperor, creating a legal path for a new Western emperor.

On Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 800, Karl was crowned by the Pope as emperor of the Romans, to cries of "Life and victory to Carolo Augusto, crowned by God, the great, the peace-bringing emperor of the Romans!"[7] No longer the Rome of the Caesars, the Western Empire would henceforth be known as the *Sacer Romanum Imperium*—the *Holy* Roman Empire. Together with the *Sacra Romana Ecclesia*—the Holy Roman Church—it would form a union of throne and altar which would endure for a millennium.

With help of wise counselors, like the monk, Alcuin, Charlemagne set about reforming and rebuilding the whole of Western and Central European society, in religion and the worship offered to God, in education of the nobility, in the establishment of new laws and a strict ordering of society, which extended even to prescribing the uniforms of tradesmen, so that they might be recognized also by the illiterate.

The emperor was sometimes ruthless in his efforts, at times exceeding the bounds of morality, as in the forced conversion of the Saxons. But we must beware judging by the standards of later times. Political and religious necessity dictated his methods in a Europe not fully civilized. Had the pagan Saxons had the upper hand, they would have done, and did, the same—and worse—against the Christians.

From the Ebro River in Spain to Pressburg (Bratislava) in Slovakia, and from the shores of the North Sea to the River Garigliano in southern Italy, all of Europe was one: a united Christendom, ruled spiritually by one

The Revival of Literacy

During the Carolingian renaissance, Charlemagne, or Charles (Karl) the Great, the 8th- and 9th-century emperor of France, is shown surrounded by his principal officers as they receive Abbott Alcuin, as the holy man presents manuscripts created by his monks. This was a revival of learning sponsored by Charlemagne and his successors. Charles saw the mission of the state as both a Christian and a Roman one. Among his goals was to restore literacy among the masses. Before this, during the dark ages, literacy had languished and become mostly restricted to clerics. The revival of literacy was intended to restore and deepen the piety of the people, to make the church more of an intellectual force and preserve learning from Roman religious and secular texts. Alcuin originally hailed from England.

pope, and temporally by one emperor. Beloved of the people, Emperor Karl retained a noble simplicity, wearing his daughters' linen homespun and caring for his own gardens and orchards, never ceasing to improve his own learning or to provide feats of strength and endurance into old age.

With right, we may call Charlemagne, through the grace of God, the founder of Christian Europe. Though a very few others in history may have ruled domains so vast or vaster, none other is there, who almost singlehandedly established the foundations of an entire civilization. Under Karl, the Germanic tribes knew the beginnings of national unity, and the Holy Roman Empire he inaugurated—in truth, the first *German* empire—was destined to last for 10 centuries: the first and only "thousand-year Reich." ✦

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ENDNOTES:

1 Francis Owen, *The Germanic People: Their Origin, Expansion & Culture*, p. 105.

2 *Ibid.*, p. 106.

3 *Ibid.*, p. 107.

4 Interestingly, this custom never quite died out until the upheavals following World War I, leading to the dozens of tiny territories ruled by one or another noble, which existed at the time of Napoleon—so-called "postage stamp principalities." The practice must therefore be viewed as a contributing factor to the long lack of German political unity.

5 Owen, *op. cit.*, p. 104.

6 Bayard Taylor, *A History of Germany*, p. 93.

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, American Free Press. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

RUINATION OF A NATION

From Rhodesia to Zimbabwe—and what is left today of the formerly White-run "breadbasket of Africa"

By Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst

In 1980, White rule came to an abrupt end in Rhodesia. The country was one of the most stable and prosperous in the world at the time, its currency worth more than the American dollar, it possessing no debt, a positive balance in the treasury, and large amounts of agricultural exports being shipped to the world. It attracted a workforce from many areas of Africa. As Ivor Benson, a first-rate reporter, author and writer on the problems of southern Africa repeatedly cautioned, Communists were hell bent on destroying the country and they did, sort of. They had help. It could not have been done otherwise. Prime Minister Ian Smith did no one any favors by turning over the reins of the country to a Black native ruler, a Communist dictator known as Robert Mugabe. Mugabe was and is a tribalist who put his own people in power, shut out others, arrested opposition politician Bishop Abel Muzorewa and threw him in jail for simply questioning his rule. At the time, Muzorewa stated human oppression under Mugabe was far worse than ever alleged under White rule.

It took about three years to ruin formerly prosperous Rhodesia. Today, after 35 years of Mugabe's despotic rule, the country is dead broke, requiring constant foreign aid, its currency is worthless and its people impoverished. Now the country uses the South African rand as currency, the euro (the European currency) and, of course, the U.S. dollar.

Of course what Mugabe wants is the genocide of White people in his nation. In July 2014, Mugabe called on the ruined country's remaining White farmers to cede their land to Black people. "We say 'no' to Whites owning our land, and they should go back to England," he ranted to supporters at the rally. "We will have no mercy for White people regarding the land; they cannot own our soil," he added. "Don't be too kind to white farmers. Land is yours, not theirs," Mugabe yelled to the crowd.

While the tyrant Mugabe heaps blame on Whites and the British, the fact is that Zimbabwe was ruined by Mugabe himself and his incompetent regime. Currently, the bankrupt country is ravaged by cholera—not having enough money in the public coffers to buy chemicals for filtration plants that are supposed to purify its water. Cracked sewage pipes have not been repaired in years. At one cemetery in Harare, gravediggers are burying 31 child victims of cholera every week on average.

For years I have watched this tragic sideshow, having great misgivings about the future of Rhodesia since the day Mugabe took over. I knew what was coming next. Today we see it. Minority farmers are being robbed, beaten, tortured, mutilated, raped and killed, their lands stolen and re-distributed to natives who often let their lands lie fallow, rather than do the hard work of farming it. They also know nothing of the business side of running prosperous commercial farms.

The result: Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, collapsed like a house of cards, all with the "help" of the West. The looney 90-plus-year-old Mugabe continues to rule as dictator to this day, still blaming the previous minority government for the problems his regime and his people created. It is fair for me to say this because Mugabe's people have only been out of their loincloths for about 100 years. Thus little else should be expected. Politically incorrect but true.

Fast forward to July 2015 and what do we find? "Cecil the Lion King" is killed by an American trophy hunter in Zimbabwe. The elite media in the West lost their collective heads, opening asylum floodgates, threatening the hunter with loss of his business, his life and whatever else these zealots could get their hands on.

As reported on Yahoo! News, a Zimbabwean native put it best. "What lion? Are you saying all this noise is

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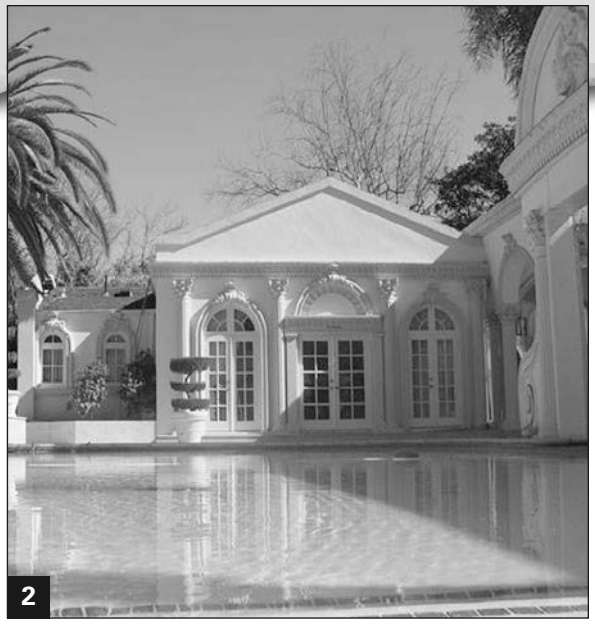
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MUGABE LIVES IN OPULENT SPLENDOR WHILE PEOPLE STARVE

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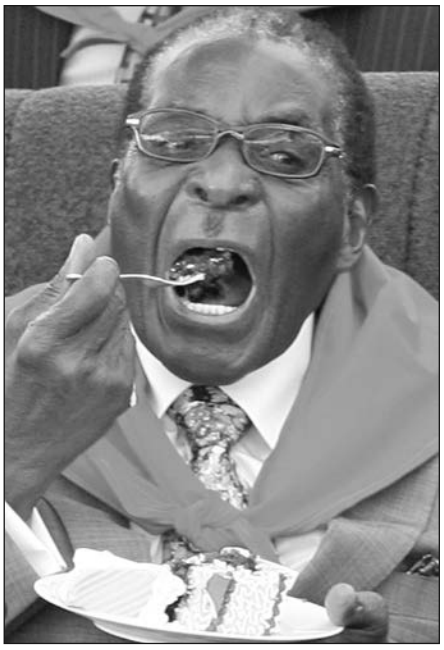
Here's an inside and outside look at Robert Mugabe's presidental palace. 1) An exterior view of the palace. It looks somewhat like the U.S. White House. 2) A view of the pool in the backyard. 3) Mugabe's Versailles-style living room. 4) Mugabe's television room. 5) Mugabe's bathtub. 6) A portion of Mugabe's bathroom. 7) Mugabe's posh bedroom.



Above left: two white farmers are hauled off in handcuffs for wanting to keep their farms, which Mugabe ordered handed over to landless black peasants. Hundreds of white farmers, as far back as 2002, have been arrested in Zimbabwe—the former Rhodesia—for defying an order to surrender their land. Many Whites have been tortured and murdered as well, making life as a White farmer impossible. Right, President Mugabe shovels food into his mouth at one of his daily feasts of luxury foods. For his 91st birthday this year, Mugabe had nearly an entire zoo slaughtered as food for his guests.

about a dead lion? Lions are killed all the time in this country," said Tryphina Kaseke, a hawker of second-hand clothes on the streets of Harare. "What is so special about this one? Lions kill people all the time here. So do crocodiles and other wild beasts. Where is the outrage then?"

Often, natives who live there lack the weapons to defend themselves and are left at the mercy of the natural world. Most people in the cities of the West have no clue what life is really like in the dog-eat-dog-eat-human world of Africa.

Several years back, the editor of a Nigerian newspaper, who was concerned about the diminishing number of schools, the lack of electricity, running water and the appalling lack of everything else a civilized country needs to function, shocked readers. In an editorial he asked two absolutely forbidden questions: (1) Why can't Africans do this for themselves? (2) Do we need to call back a minority {White} government to save us? Some agreed. Others condemned him. In my judgment he was the smart one, thinking and uttering sound but unpopular thoughts.

For about 10 years, I have been fortunate to have a friend in South Africa. I cannot even mention his name out of respect for his safety. We became friends, in part because, as he said, I was the first American he met who understood that the basic problem in Africa is tribalism.

This Zimbabwean native was a fierce critic of Robert Mugabe. He is highly intelligent and motivated. His family was educated in Great Britain. He speaks multiple languages including his native Zulu, Afrikaans and English. He also is an electrical contractor and commodity trader. In plain English, he represents what can be in Africa if the effort is made by the people.

He graciously sent me some photographs showing the royal splendor Robert Mugabe enjoys at his palace in Harare. They provide graphic evidence about much of what is wrong in Africa. The pictures make the White House look like a slum in comparison. Mugabe sips wine and caviar while his people starve and suffer.

In South Africa, the Black rulers have banished throngs of White people to camps for the homeless. These homeless camps are no better than the concentration camps set up by the British to incarcerate Boer families during the Boer wars.

So long as deluded folks in civilized countries continue to support despots like Mugabe, there is little hope for true and lasting progress in Africa. In the meantime, rest in peace, Cecil the Lion. The world cares a lot more

Harald Hesstvedt Scharnhorst is an amateur historian based in the U.S. Northwest. Harald arrived in America as an immigrant from Norway in 1949 and graduated high school in Fresno, Calif., in 1958. He served in the U.S. Army with the Strategic Communications Command Europe from 1963-1966. After his military career, he spent 20 years in the movie and broadcasting industry. He is a multilingual author of one published book and many articles and produced numerous radio shows. Harald has spent much of his life in family business.

Must-Read Racial & Ethnic Studies

Ways That Are Dark: The Truth About China

By Ralph Townsend, veteran U.S. diplomat to China in the 1930s. Read the truth about the Chinese tolerance for pain, the abuses of the opium period, the Chinese resistance to change, exotic tortures, xenophobia; the squalor in which most people lived; more. Explains why China and the Chinese people are what they are today. Softcover, #4, 336 pages, *$15.*

The Races of Europe

By Carleton S. Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard University. First published in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. Coon says: The White race is a mixture of sapiens, Neanderthal types and Mediterranean types; the Upper Paleolithic peoples are the indigenous peoples of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe during the Neolithic; when reduced Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mix, a process of "dinarization" occurs, which produces a hybrid. Coon classified the White races after regions or archeological sites. Covered are the Brünn, Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Neo-Danubian, Lappish, Atlanto-Mediterranean, Irano-Afghan, Hallstatt, Keltic, Tronder, Dinaric, Noric and Armenoid. Book contains the full set of photo plates that illustrate the expansive range of topics explored. Oversized softcover, 8.5 x 11, 436 pages, maps and charts, photos, #608, *$40.*

White America

By Earnest Sevier Cox. Cox believed the practice of owning slaves was inherently contradictory to White survival. He believed that the dissolution of the White race was inescapable whenever there is the substantial presence of another race and that civilization cannot survive that destruction. Softcover, 201 pages, #610, *$20.*

Victory or Violence?

By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB: Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account. Third edition, now updated to include Eugene Terre'Blanche's murder in 2011. Softcover, third edition, 302 pages, #612, *$22.*

IQ and Race: The Complete Overview

Featuring the work of Henry Garrett, Arthur Jensen, J. Phillipe Rushton, Richard J. Herrnstein, Charles Murray, Richard Lynn, Tatu Vanhanen and others. The April 2012 discovery by an international team of scientists of the gene HMGA2, which determines brain size and intelligence, has firmly established the supremacy of the "nature" or racial-determinant view of intelligence and achievement over the leftist "nurture" argument. This book reviews and summarizes all the major and influential works on IQ and race published since 1980. Includes summaries of the greatest works on race and intelligence plus full details of the 2012 HMGA2 gene discovery report. Softcover, 86 pages, #633, *$15.*

The Lost White Race

By Ira Calvin. The author takes the stand that there will have to be two worlds, i.e., a White world and a colored world. He maintains that if we don't do this, the White race will die, and in the end there will be only one world: a colored one. The author makes a strong and justifiable appeal for a setup wherein the White race can be assured of continued existence, which, he believes, is the best thing for the future of the world, i.e., a White homeland. Softcover, 184 pages, #661, *$20.*

Who Were the Early Israelites & Where Did They Come From?

William Dever explores the continuing controversies regarding ancient Israel and presents the evidence for assessing the accuracy of the well-known Bible stories. Dever draws on 30 years of archeological fieldwork in the Near East, amassing a wide range of hard evidence for his own compelling view of the development of Israelite history. Featuring 50 photographs, this book provides an authoritative statement on the origins of ancient Israel. Softcover, 280 pages, #474, *$22.*

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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Facts Are Facts

The post-World War II anti-German propaganda machine operates with increased speed and intensity, as aging Holohoaxsters seek to ensure unending "reparations" for their posterity forever. For example, in 2011, both *Life* magazine and the *Washington Post* reprinted December 1945 photos of mothers and children fleeing 270 miles on foot from Lodz, Poland, to the British zone in Berlin, Germany. The periodicals claimed it was "Polish refugees," who were "victims of the Nazi regime," despite the fact that the war had ended in May, and Poles were given the property and goods stolen from area Germans and had no need to emigrate. In reality, Germany's *National-Zeitung* discovered, it was a desperate group of 150 ethnic Germans fleeing hostile Poles and Russians, including a toddler who survived the trek, only to die upon arrival in Berlin. This, according to the caption of the photographs at the time of their original publication in January 1946, ironically also in *Life*.

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Woes of Woodrow Wilson

The "memory hole" sure is getting a lot of use these days. The ongoing, communist-led race war of Blacks against Whites in the U.S. continues to expand. Princeton University President Christopher Eisgruber, for instance, caved in to demands by Negro agitators and chose to open discussions aimed at effacing, Egyptian-style, the memory of President Woodrow Wilson from the university campus. Apparently, the man who took America into World War I and the long march to globalism—and was therefore beloved of the Left—was an evil racist, because he allegedly supported racial segregation. If the culture destroyers are already "eating their own," this can only portend a coming reign of terror not seen since Mao, Stalin, Pol Pot and Benjamin Netanyahu. The birds of the 1789 French Revolution are coming home to roost.

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Death by Prohibition

After adoption of the 18th Amendment in 1919, the U.S. Congress passed the Volstead Act to implement it. One long-forgotten provision of that law provided tax incentives to get alcohol producers to denature it, making it poisonous to humans. This was meant to provide a further curb on Americans' drinking habits. The federal government also deliberately refused to require that denatured alcohol be labelled as poison. While liquor consumption dropped for a few years, by the mid-1920s it had soared again, and denatured alcohol was a major part of bootleggers' trade. By 1927, the feds demanded up to 10% grain alcohol actually be deadly methyl (wood) alcohol. While senators, congressmen and even the U.S. attorney general were frequently known to be drunk on duty, thanks to private supplies of good liquor, their knowing and deliberate actions led to the deaths of perhaps 50,000 people by 1927. Hundreds of thousands suffered paralysis and blindness from the unmarked poison. One Kansas county had as many as 15,000 people harmed by tainted alcohol. Just another example of how government tries to "help" the citizenry.

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Medical Torture

In 1945, Ebb Cade was a 53-year-old Negro man, who had been injured in an automobile accident while employed at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., nuclear facility. What happened next is but another example of the sinister disregard for morality and human life practiced by the U.S. government. Despite knowing already the harmful effects of exposure to radioactive plutonium, doctors secretly injected him with 4.7 micrograms of plutonium to observe the effects. Levels of the deadly substance were measured from bodily excretions. Researchers refused to set his broken arm and leg for five days, while they measured plutonium levels in bone tissue. They also pulled 15 of his teeth, and all the while never explained themselves or asked for consent. Cade managed to escape from the house of horrors in the middle of the night and died in 1953, one of many victims of radiation poisoning experiments. To this day, no one has been held accountable.

Cave painting in Barrier Canyon.

Intriguing Images

A red ochre cave drawing from Barrier Canyon in the U.S. Southwest has been considered by some proponents of creation, as opposed to evolution, as being that of a pterosaur. It turns out, however, that it is no such thing. Using a photographic enhancement technique invented by the space program, called D-Stretch, damaging alterations of the image were cleared away optically, allowing researchers to view the rock art as it should be. Revealed were a man, perhaps worshipping a serpent-like creature, as well as a "spirit figure" overlooking two sheep. Nevertheless, there is plenty there for scientists to ponder over.

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Cultural Destruction

To be successful, the destruction of a civilization must occur in the minds of its members, and not merely through eradication of its monuments. It can therefore be no accident that the government of Germany decided to house thousands of African and Asian invaders at Berlin's Tempelhof airport. Since decommissioning in 2008, it has served as a massive park for the German people. In 1948-1949, it was a key part of the Berlin airlift, through which tons of food and

supplies passed, in order to keep Berliners from starving at the hands of the Soviets. More notably, Tempelhof was the site of one of Adolf Hitler's greatest speeches, before 1.5 million till then despairing Germans on May 1, 1933. There he won over the hearts and minds of enemy and friend alike, restored the German soul, and signaled one of the greatest positive reforms of workers' rights ever accomplished. So it is that Tempelhof was chosen to shelter a part of the "immigrant" hordes intended by Zionists and the victorious powers to eradicate the German people once and for all.

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Overcrowding

There may also be another reason for the Afro-Asian invasion of Germany. Israel has a problem. It is overcrowded, with a population density in some areas rivaling that of Pakistan. With 6.3 million Israelis vying for the same real estate as a similar number of Palestinians, violence has been increasing while quality of life decreases. Those with the highest birth rates—Palestinians and Orthodox Jews—also suffer the greatest unemployment: 60% versus the 40% Israeli average. And since native Arabs are still unwilling to give up their homeland after nearly 70 years of brutal Zionist occupation, many Israelis are tiring of the fight. Jewish emigration from Israel has increased. So maybe the ceaseless wars in the Middle East and Ukraine, now being exported to Germany, are intended to recreate the medieval Khazarian Empire, stretching this time from Africa through the Levant and up into Eastern and Central Europe to Berlin. Once European Whites and non-White Muslims have been provoked to kill each other, the Zionists will have the *Lebensraum* they desperately desire. It would be much easier, though, if the latter would just all move to Birobidjan.

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True Genocide

On Feb. 5, 1946, U.S. Sen. Homer Capehart inveighed on the floor of the Senate against the deliberate annihilation of the German people: "Since the end of the war, about 3 million people, mostly women and children and over-aged men, have been killed in Eastern Germany and southeastern Europe; about 15 million people have been deported or had to flee

SEN. HOMER CAPEHART

their homesteads and are on the road. About 25% of these people, over 3 million, have perished. About 4 million men and women have been deported to Russia as slaves. It seems that the elimination of the German population of Eastern Europe—at least 15 million people—was planned in accordance with decisions made at Yalta. Churchill had said, 'Don't mind the five or more million Germans. Stalin will see to them. You will have no trouble with them; they will cease to exist.'" While Zionist frauds collect billions of dollars annually in reparations for a "holocaust" that never happened, the Jewish-driven genocide of the German people continues unatoned and unabated today.

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Honest Politician

The Zionist propaganda machine never rests, ever on the alert for signs that people may be awakening to their Big Lie. So when Antoni Macierewicz was named new Polish defense minister last November, the "Tribe" scoured the right-winger's past to find something to *kvetch* about. Turns out, in a 2002 radio interview, Macierewicz was asked by a caller about the *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, which first found wide distribution in czarist Russia and reveals the long-standing Jewish plan for world domination. While admitting dispute about its authorship, according to the Jewish newspaper *Forward*, Macierewicz stated, "Experience shows that there are such groups in Jewish circles." Instead of presenting facts and evidence against the so-called "forgery," the Zionistas resorted to time-honored cries of "anti-Semite" and demanded the honest official's ouster. But remember, the leaders of world Jewry don't try to control everything.

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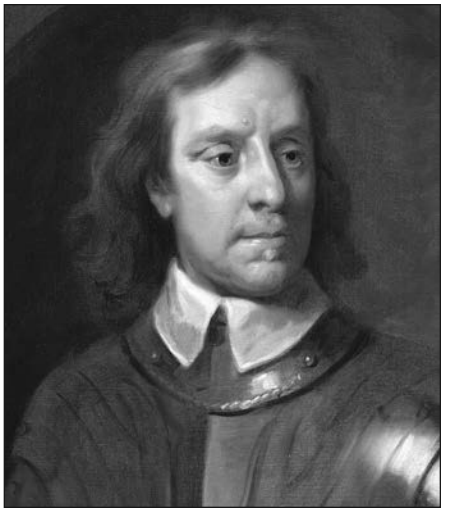
Cause of Death

Oliver Cromwell led the Puritan "Roundheads" to a brutal, terroristic, but temporary victory over the Royalist "Cavaliers" in the 17th-century English civil war. The revolutionaries deposed and executed the rightful ruler, King Charles I, and led a genocide against the Catholic Irish people. As "Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland," Cromwell became increasingly a despotic tyrant. Scholars long have puzzled over the cause of his death, with slow poison sometimes being suggested. New research by Dr. Sanjay Saint at the University of Michigan, however, points toward something more mundane. *Live*



OLIVER CROMWELL

Science reports, "During the embalming of Cromwell, examiners found that his brain had overheated, his lungs were engorged, and his spleen, while of normal size, was filled with matter that looked like the 'Lees of Oyl,' or the big deposits of oil that might settle at the bottom of a jar, something that is characteristic of a septic spleen." Based on symptomology, Saint thinks Cromwell had chronic malaria, but that he actually died from typhus after a month of "sharp bowel and back pains . . . insomnia, cold and hot fits, sore throat, cough, confusion, diarrhea and vomit-

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ing."

Model City

Ozd, Hungary, has become a model European city. In 2014, two-thirds of voters chose 27-year-old nationalist David Janiczak of the Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik) as mayor over the moderate nationalist candidate of the nationally ruling Fidesz Party. According to a report from the website, *The New Observer*, it took the young mayor over two hours to list all the town council had accomplished in just one year's time. A new Business Support Office has "helped launch 43 new businesses, and a further 16 entrepreneurs were helped to kickstart their own business consultancies." Thanks to increased police patrols and a strict policy of "no criminal records, no criminal life" for publicly financed housing, Gypsies and other troublemakers have moved on to other locations, while crime has decreased by 20%. Imagine the opportunities for peace and prosperity that would exist, if all European and North American countries would follow similar nationalist policies.

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Bibi a Revisionist?

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stepped briefly off the Zionist reservation last Oct. 20. Speaking before the World Zionist Congress, the tinpot dictator swerved into the truth about Adolf Hitler, stating, "Hitler didn't want to exterminate the Jews at the time; he wanted to expel the Jews." Incredibly, the PM then alleged that the idea for wiping out the "Chosen Race" came from the grand mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin al-Husseini, who ostensibly said, "'If you expel them, they'll all come here.' 'So what should I do with them?' [Hitler] asked. [Husseini] said, 'Burn them.'" The latter is, of course, nonsense, intended to demonize today's beleaguered Palestinians. But the single sentence of truth so outraged the Holohoax crowd that Netanyahu was forced to retract his statement. Seriously. We don't make up this stuff.

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Salute to Victor Marchetti

Ex-CIA expert Victor Marchetti, along with author John D. Marks, wrote a manuscript entitled *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*—the first book the U.S. government ever went to court over to censor prior to publication. Marchetti had been a special assistant to CIA Director Richard Helms. Before the book was published, the agency demanded nearly 400 passages be removed, but Marchetti resisted, and only 168 passages were censored. Publisher Alfred A. Knopf printed the book with blanks for censored bits and used boldface type for passages that were challenged but ultimately uncensored. In 1978, Marchetti wrote an article for the populist newspaper, *The Spotlight*, published by Liberty Lobby, on the JFK assassination, in which he stated that the House Committee on Assassinations unveiled a CIA memo dated 1966 that named E. Howard Hunt, Frank Sturgis and Gerry P. Hemming in the political slaying. He stated that FBI agent Marita Lorenz offered sworn testimony to confirm this. Hunt sued Liberty Lobby and Marchetti for defamation and initially won $650,000 in damages, but the populist lobby and the ex-CIA official won an appeal in 1995. Liberty Lobby lawyer Mark Lane wrote a book, *Plausible Denial*, about the historic trial.

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Painful Truth

This photograph shows a billboard put up along 8 Mile Road in Detroit, Mich., last October. Its simple, patriotic truth, however, caused a massive Jewish conniption

America first, not Israel first.

fit. Heidi Budaj, of the Anti-Defamation League, said the sign "raises an old anti-Semitic canard of dual loyalty, implying that Jews are not loyal to the country in which they live." That's not in the plain meaning of the text, but maybe Budaj has a guilty conscience about Zionist "loyalty" to America. Sometimes the truth hurts.

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American Holocaust

The Association for Responsible Dissent estimates that by 1987, 6 million people had died as a result of CIA secret operations. By now it must be far more. Former State Department official William Blum refers to this as an "American holocaust."

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Blue Eyes

When did white skin and blue eyes appear in human beings? People with blue eyes have a single common ancestor, according to new research at the University of Copenhagen. A team of Danish scientists tracked down a mutation that happened

between 6,000 and 10,000 years ago and is responsible for all the blue-eyed people in the world today. Affected was a gene known as OCA2. A "switch" present in an adjacent gene controls the OCA2 gene, which produces the "P protein," which produces melanin, the pigment responsible for eye color. The mutated switch gene does not completely turn off the OCA2 gene—which would make us albinos—but limits its action, so that brown eyes are "diluted" to blue color.

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White Skin

On a related note, scientists say skin color in humans and Neanderthals is controlled by five genes. One of these is similar to a gene found in zebra fish and many other animals. It can be "turned off" to eliminate the black stripes normally seen in the fish, and a similar effect is seen in humans. A Penn State team says the gene, known as slc24a5, mutated perhaps 30,000-50,000 years ago. Possibly, the mutation arose in northern populations of Neanderthal man and was picked up by Eurasian *Homo sapiens* when he interbred with Neanderthals. Light skin was advantageous in upper latitudes, where a shortage of sunshine makes it desirable to be able to synthesize more vitamin D, which is actually not

87-Year-Old German Hero Refuses to Submit to the Thought Police

By John Tiffany

A heroic German lady, 87, was recently sentenced to 10 months in jail for questioning the dogma of the so-called holocaust of Jews in World War II German territory. Ursula Haverbeck ran afoul of a state court in Hamburg, Germany. Frau Haverbeck, who remains chipper in spite of the ridiculous persecution, thus becomes a martyr for truth and free speech.

The latest attack on her stems from a pioneering debate on German public TV in April 2015 over how few Jews actually died in the alleged genocide. Significantly, it marked the first time anyone has succeeded in questioning the establishment line on the historical event on German television.

This time police reacted by storming her home—along with those of three supporters—as if these law-abiding folks were dangerous terrorists.

In the interview she spoke about the outrageous trial of 94-year-old former "Auschwitz accountant" Oskar Groening, in which the pitiless court sentenced the venerable grandfather to four years in prison for supposedly contributing to "mass killings" claimed to have taken place at Auschwitz labor camp. (He was responsible for counting and sorting the money taken from prisoners.) At his age, obviously, it is a life sentence.

URSULA HAVERBECK

During the interview, Ursula pointed out that Auschwitz was not the Nazi "death camp" the prosecutors say it was. "The holocaust," she said, using the Jews' trademarked name for the event, "is the biggest and most persistent lie in history."

At her trial she stuck to her guns, and stated there was no evidence the National Socialists committed genocide against the Jews, inviting Judge Bjoern Joensson to try to prove her wrong. But the judge ducked the offer, saying, "It is pointless holding a debate with someone who can't accept any facts"—a remark for which he failed to show it had any relevance. "Neither do I have to prove to you that the world is round," he sarcastically and inanely added.

The injudicious judge found Ursula guilty of "holocaust denial" thought crimes, branding her as a "lost cause." Actually his remarks about her seem to apply more to himself than this intelligent German patriot.

Squawked the obviously biased Judge Joensson: "It is deplorable that this woman, who is still so active given her age, uses her energy to spread such hair-raising nonsense."

During Ursula's show trial, the spectator seats in the courtroom had been packed by Holocaustians in a bid to make it appear that the average German believed in the holocaust theory. Her supporters were barred from the courtroom.

Ursula, born Nov. 8, 1928, has been a leader in the truth movement for over 17 years.

It is known that the Auschwitz camp was equipped with a swimming pool, complete with diving boards, as well as many other facilities for the enjoyment of the inmates. Auschwitz had doctors and nurses and dentists, as many as 16 orchestras, a playhouse, art classes, a camp university and camp cinema and on and on—hardly the appurtenances of a true death camp such as one would find in, say, the USSR.

Commented Nigel Jackson of Melbourne, Australia:

"[Frau Haverbeck] was entitled to the following behaviors in court: (1) the prosecutor should have explained clearly and succinctly why he and the law believed that Auschwitz was an extermination camp; (2) The judge should have allowed her to call one or more Revisionist historians to defend her position. Given the vast amount of Revisionist scholarship on this topic now able to be studied, the judge had no right to claim that 'the facts' have been finally established. It is inappropriate and unethical for any court or any government to claim omniscience on such a complicated and clearly disputed historical and scientific controversy."

The German government and German legal profession have much to be ashamed about in this matter. ✦

The Dresden Debate

Allied apologists try to minimize death toll from British and American firebombings; say no more than 25,000 perished in atrocity

By John Wear

THE DRESDEN COMMISSION

The bombing of Dresden remains one of the deadliest and ethically most problematic raids of World War II. Three factors make the bombing of Dresden unique: 1) a huge firestorm occurred that engulfed much of the city; 2) the firestorm enveloped a population swollen by refugees; and 3) defenses and shelters even for the original Dresden population were minimal.[1] The result was a high death toll and the destruction of one of Europe's most beautiful and cultural cities.

Many conflicting estimates have been made concerning the number of deaths during the raids of Dresden on Feb. 13-14, 1945. Historian Richard J. Evans estimates that approximately 25,000 people died during these bombings.[2] Frederick Taylor estimates that from 25,000 to 40,000 people died as a result of the Dresden bombings.[3] A distinguished commission of German historians titled "Dresden Commission of Historians for the Ascertainment of the Number of Victims of the Air Raids on the City of Dresden on 13th and 15th February 1945" estimates the likely death toll in Dresden at around 18,000 and definitely no more than 25,000.[4] This later estimate is considered authoritative by many sources.

While exact figures of deaths in the Dresden bombings can never be obtained, some Revisionist historians estimate a death toll at Dresden as high as 350,000 people. Most establishment historians state that a death toll at Dresden of 250,000 is an absolute impossibility. For example, Richard Evans states:

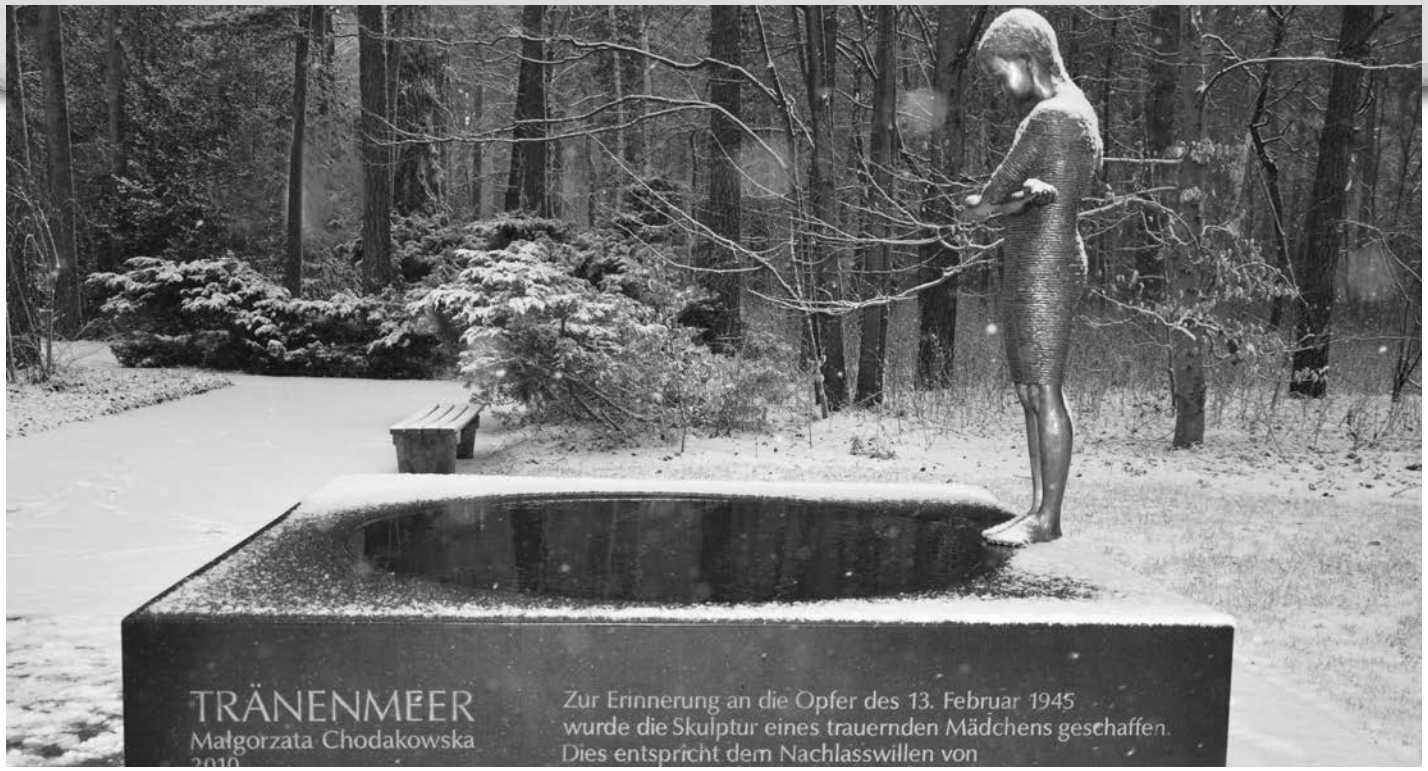
> Even allowing for the unique circumstances of Dresden, a figure of 250,000 dead would have meant that 20% to 30% of the population was killed, a figure so grossly out of proportion to other comparable attacks as to have raised the eyebrows of anyone familiar with the statistics of bombing raids . . . even if the population had been inflated by an influx of refugees fleeing the advance of the Red Army.[5]

POPULATION OF DRESDEN

Historians almost unanimously agree that a large number of German refugees were in Dresden during the night of Feb. 13-14, 1945. However, the estimate of refugees in Dresden that night varies widely. This is a major reason for the discrepancies in the death toll estimates in the Dresden bombings.

Marshall De Bruhl states in his book *Firestorm: Allied Airpower and the Destruction of Dresden*:

> Nearly every apartment and house [in Dresden] was crammed with relatives or friends from the east; many other residents had been ordered to take in strangers. There were makeshift campsites everywhere. Some 200,000 Silesians and East Prussians were living in tents or shacks in the Grosser Garten. The city's population was more than double its prewar size. Some estimates have put the number as high as 1.4 million.
>
> Unlike other major German cities, Dresden had an exceptionally low population density, due to the large proportion of single houses surrounded by gardens. Even the built-up areas did not have the congestion of Berlin and Munich. However, in February 1945, the open spaces, gardens and parks were filled with people.


TRÄNENMEER
Małgorzata Chodakowska
Zur Erinnerung an die Opfer des 13. Februar 1945
wurde die Skulptur eines trauernden Mädchens geschaffen.
Dies entspricht dem Nachlasswillen von

The "Sea of Tears" statue and memorial reflecting pond (by sculptor Malgorzata Chodakowska) commemorates the deaths that resulted from the dastardly American and British air attack on Dresden on Feb. 13 and 14, 1945. Recently a debate has been stirred as to the true number of innocent German civilians killed at Dresden. TBR thinks the actual number could be as large as 350,000. The establishment "Historical Commission on the Aerial Bombing of Dresden Between 13th and 15th February 1945" claims "no more than 25,000"—an absurdly low figure. Obviously, the mainstream's attempt at rewriting history in this case has fallen far short of the truth.

> The Reich provided rail transport from the east for hundreds of thousands of the fleeing easterners, but the last train out of the city had run on Feb. 12. Transport farther west was scheduled to resume in a few days; until then, the refugees were stranded in the Saxon capital.[6]

David Irving states in *The Destruction of Dresden*:

> Silesians represented probably 80% of the displaced people crowding into Dresden on the night of the triple blow; the city which in peacetime had a population of 630,000 citizens was by the eve of the air attack so crowded with Silesians, East Prussians and Pomeranians from the Eastern Front, with Berliners and Rhinelanders from the west, with Allied and Russian prisoners of war, with evacuated children's settlements, with forced laborers of many nationalities, that the increased population was now between 1.2 million and 1.4 million citizens, of whom, not surprisingly, several hundred thousand had no proper home and of whom none could seek the protection of an air-raid shelter.[7]

A woman living on the outskirts of Dresden at the time of the bombings states: "At the time my mother and I had train station duty here in the city. The refugees! They all came from everywhere! The city was stuffed full!"[8]

Frederick Taylor states in his book *Dresden: Tuesday, February 13, 1945* that Dresden had been accepting refugees from the devastated cities of the Ruhr, and from Hamburg and Berlin, ever since the British bombing campaign began in earnest. By late 1943 Dresden was already overstretched and finding it hard to accept more outsiders. By the winter of 1944-1945, hundreds of thousands of German refugees were traveling from the east in an attempt to escape the Russian army.[9]

The German government regarded the acceptance of Germans from the east as an essential duty. *Der Freiheitskampf*, the official German organ for Saxony, urged citizens to offer temporary accommodation:

> There is still room everywhere. No family should remain without guests! Whether or not your habits of life are compatible, whether the coziness of your domestic situation is disturbed, none of these things should matter! At our doors stand people who for the moment have no home—not even to mention the loss of their possessions.[10]

However, Taylor states that it was general policy in Dresden to send refugees on their way to the west within 24 hours. Fleeing the Russians was not a valid justification for seeking and maintaining residence in Dresden. Taylor states that the best estimate by Götz Bergander, who spent time on fire-watching duties and on refugee relief work in Dresden, was that approximately 200,000 nonresidents were in Dresden on the night of February 13-14, 1945. Many of these refugees would have been living in quarters away from the vulnerable city center of Dresden.[11]

The Dresden historian Friedrich Reichert estimates that only 567,000 residents and 100,000 refugees were in Dresden on the night of the bombings. Reichert quotes witnesses who state that no refugees were billeted in Dresden houses and that no billeting took place in Dresden's parks or squares.

Thus, Reichert estimates that the number of people in Dresden on the night of the bombings was not much greater than the official figure of Dresden's population before the war.[12]

> Reichert's estimate of Dresden's population during the bombings is almost certainly too low. As an RAF memo put it before the attack: "Dresden, the seventh largest city in Germany and not much smaller than Manchester, is also [by] far the largest unbombed built-up area the enemy has got. In the midst of winter with refugees pouring westwards and troops to be rested, roofs are at a premium, not only to give shelter to workers, refugees and troops alike, but also to house the administrative services displaced from other areas.[13]

Alexander McKee states in regard to Dresden:

> Every household had its large quota of refugees, and many more had arrived in Dresden that day, so that the pavements were blocked by them, as they struggled onwards or simply sat exhausted on their suitcases and rucksacks. For these reasons, no one has been able to put a positive figure to the numbers of the dead, and no doubt no one ever will.[14]

The report prepared by the USAF Historical Division Research Studies Institute Air University states that "there may probably have been about 1 million people in Dresden on the night the 13-14 February RAF attack."[15] I think the 1 million population figure cited in this report constitutes a realistic and conservative minimum estimate of Dresden's population during the Allied bombings.

DID ONLY 25,000 PEOPLE DIE?

If the 25,000 death toll figure at Dresden estimated by establishment historians is accurate, we are left with the very odd result that Allied air power, employed for exemplary purposes to its full measure and with no restrictions, over an especially vulnerable large city near the end of the war, when Allied air superiority was absolute and German defenses nearly nonexistent, was less effective than Allied air power used to be in previous more difficult operations such as Hamburg or Berlin. I think the extensive ruins left in Dresden suggest a degree of utter destruction not seen before in Germany.

The Dresden bombings created a massive firestorm of epic proportions, and were not a botched mission with only a fraction of the intended results achieved. The fires from the first raid alone had been visible more than 100 miles from Dresden.[16] The Dresden raid was the perfect execution of the Bomber Command theory of the double blow: two waves of bombers, three hours apart, followed the next day by a massive daylight raid by more bombers and escort fighters. Only a handful of raids ever actually conformed to this double-strike theory, and those that did were cataclysmic.[17]

"The Dresden bombings created a massive firestorm of epic proportions, and were not a botched mission, as some claim.

Dresden also lacked an effective network of air raid shelters to protect its inhabitants. Hitler had ordered that over 3,000 air raid bunkers be built in 80 German towns and cities. However, not one was built in Dresden because the city was not regarded as being in danger of air attack. Instead, the civil air defense in Dresden devoted most of its efforts to creating openings between the cellars of the housing blocks so that people could escape from one building to another. These openings exacerbated the effects of the Dresden firestorm by channeling smoke and fumes from one basement to the next and sucking out the oxygen from a network of interconnected cellars.[18]

The vast majority of the population of Dresden did not have access to proper air raid shelters. When the British RAF attacked Dresden on that fateful night, all the residents and refugees in Dresden could do was take refuge in their cellars. These cellars proved to be death traps in many cases. People who managed to escape from their cellars were often sucked into the firestorm as they struggled to flee the city.[19]

Dresden was all but defenseless against air attack, and the people of Dresden suffered the consequences. The bombers in the Dresden raids were able to conduct their attacks relatively free from fear of harassment by German defenses. The master bombers ordered the bombers to descend to lower levels, and the crews felt

confident to do so and to maintain a steady height and heading during the bombing runs. This ensured that the Dresden raids were particularly concentrated and thus particularly effective.[20] The RAF conducted a technically perfect fire-raising attack on Dresden.[21]

The British were fully aware that mass death and destruction could result from the bombing of Germany's cities. The Directorate of Bombing Operations predicted the following consequences from Operation Thunderclap:

> If we assume that the daytime population of the area attacked is 300,000, we may expect 220,000 casualties. Of these, 50% or 110,000 may expect to be killed. It is suggested that such an attack resulting in so many deaths, the great proportion of which will be key personnel, cannot help but have a shattering effect on political and civilian morale all over Germany.[22]

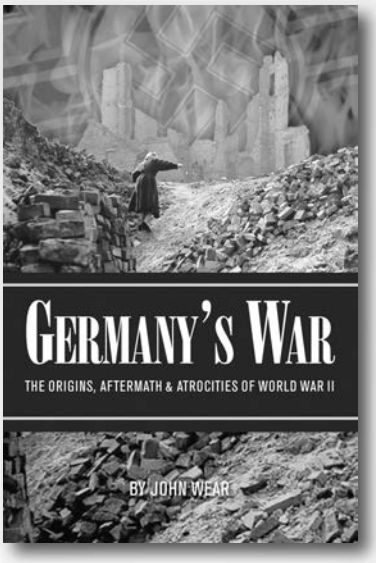
The destruction of Dresden was so complete that major companies were reporting fewer than 50% of their workforce present two weeks after the raids.[23] By the end of February 1945, only 369,000 inhabitants remained in the city. Dresden was subject to further American attacks by 406 B-17s on March 2 and 580 B-17s on April 17, leaving an additional 453 dead.[24]

COMPARISON TO PFORZHEIM BOMBING

A raid that closely resembles that of Dresden occurred 10 days later on Feb. 23, 1945, at Pforzheim. Since neither Dresden nor Pforzheim had suffered much damage earlier in the war, the flammability of both cities had been preserved.[25] A perfect firestorm was created over both of these defenseless cities. Pforzheim also lacked sufficient air raid shelters for their citizens.

The area of destruction at Pforzheim comprised approximately 83% of the city, and 20,277 out of 65,000 people died according to official estimates.[26] Sönke Neitzel also estimates that approximately 20,000 out of a total population of 65,000 died in the raid at Pforzheim.[27] This means that over 30% of the residents of Pforzheim died in one bombing attack.

The question is: If more than 30% of the residents of Pforzheim died in one bombing attack, why would only approximately 2.5% of Dresdeners die in similar raids 10 days earlier? The second wave of bombers in the Dresden raid appeared over Dresden at the very time that the optimum number of fire brigades and rescue teams were in the streets of the burning city. This second wave of bombers compounded the earlier destruction many times, and by design killed the firemen and rescue workers so that the destruction could rage on unchecked.[28] The raid on Pforzheim, by contrast, consisted of only one bombing attack. Also, Pforzheim was a much smaller target, so that it would have been easier for the



GERMANY'S WAR:
THE ORIGINS, AFTERMATH & ATROCITIES OF WORLD WAR II

Germany's War documents that the Allied leaders of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging World War II—costing million of lives. Far from being the conqueror of Europe, Adolf Hitler saved it from Josef Stalin.

The leaders of Great Britain and the United States also adopted policies designed to force war with Germany. Britain's unconditional guarantee to Poland led to horrific acts of violence against Poland's ethnic Germans and, thus, Germany was forced to invade Poland to end these atrocities. Franklin Roosevelt's numerous provocations, including a shoot-on-sight policy against German shipping and leaked plans of a United States invasion of Germany, forced Germany to declare war on the United States, despite Hitler's desire for peace.

This book also reports the Allied mass murder of the German people after the end of World War II, during which the Allies—led by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—murdered approximately 1.5 million German prisoners of war through intentional starvation and exposure to the elements. Probably a minimum 2.1 million ethnic Germans expelled from their homes also died in what was supposed to be an "orderly and humane" relocation. Finally, the Allies murdered millions of additional Germans through intentional starvation after the war ended—plus much more.

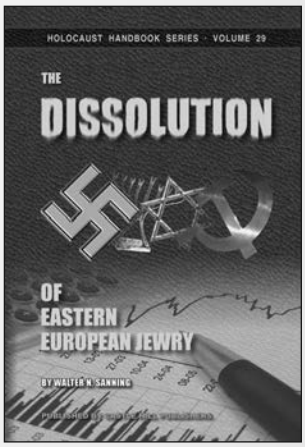
Germany's War: The Origins, Aftermath & Atrocities of World War II, 514 pages, $25 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. is available from THE BARNES REVIEW, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. You can also order at www.BarnesReview.com. Email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H outside the United States.

HOLOCAUST CLASSIC NOW AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST TIME FROM TBR!

Millions gone missing: Were they **murdered**? **Banished** to Siberia? Relocated to **Israel** . . . or **among us** today?

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry

By Walter N. Sanning
Edited & Updated by Germar Rudolf



Before World War II, Eastern Europe was the demographic center of world Jewry. After the war, however, only a fraction of it was left behind. What happened? "The holocaust," of course, most will say. The author of this book did not stop there, though, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration, as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other factors. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after World War II, which have so far been counted as "holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. This is the slightly edited second edition, with an updated foreword by Professor Arthur R. Butz and an important epilogue by Germar Rudolf. It compares Sanning's study with a mainstream investigation into the numerical dimension of "the holocaust," which appeared eight years after Sanning's first edition. This study was designed to refute Sanning's work. However, both studies come to similar results for Jewish population losses in all European countries once ruled by the Nazis, except for two: Poland and the Soviet Union. These two countries harbored the vast majority of the world's Jews prior to the war. While Sanning dedicated the majority of his book to a thorough study of both countries' demographic developments, the mainstream book meant to refute him remains notably silent on those subjects. Also, while Sanning investigates worldwide Jewish migration patterns prior to, during and after the war, his detractors ignore the topic and simply assume that every Jew missing in Europe today was killed by the Nazis—as if there had never been a massive Jewish emigration from Europe during and after the war. Softcover, 224 pages, #719, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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people on the ground to escape from the blaze.

The only reason why the death rate percentage would be higher at Pforzheim versus Dresden is that a higher percentage of Pforzheim was destroyed in the bombings. Alan Russell estimates that 83% of Pforzheim's city center was destroyed versus only 59% of Dresden's.[29] This would, however, account for only a portion of the percentage difference in the death tolls. Based on the death toll in the Pforzheim raid, it is reasonable to assume that a minimum of 20% of Dresdeners died in the British and American attacks on the city. The 2.5% death rate figure of Dresdeners estimated by establishment historians is an unrealistically low figure.

If a 20% death rate figure times an estimated population in Dresden of 1 million is used, the death toll figure in Dresden would be 200,000. If a 25% death rate figure times an estimated population of 1.2 million is used, the death toll figure in Dresden would be 300,000. Thus, death toll estimates in Dresden of 250,000 people are quite plausible when compared to the Pforzheim bombing.

HOW WERE THE BODIES DISPOSED OF?

Historian Richard Evans asks:

> And how was it imaginable that 200,000 bodies could have been recovered from out of the ruins in less than a month? It would have required a veritable army of people to undertake such work, and hundreds of sorely needed vehicles to transport the bodies. The effort actually undertaken to recover bodies was considerable, but there was no evidence that it reached the levels required to remove this number.[30]

Richard Evans does not realize that the incineration of dead bodies on the Dresden market square, the Altmarkt, was not the only means of disposing of dead bodies at Dresden. A British sergeant reported on the disposal of bodies at Dresden:

> They had to pitchfork shriveled bodies onto trucks and wagons and cart them to shallow graves on the outskirts of the city. But after two weeks of work the job became too much to cope with and they found other means to gather up the dead. They burned bodies in a great heap in the center of the city, but the most effective way, for sanitary reasons, was to take flamethrowers and burn the dead as they lay in the ruins. They would just turn the flamethrowers into the houses, burn the dead and then close off the entire area. The whole city is flattened. They were unable to clean up the dead lying beside roads for several weeks.[31]

Historians also differ on whether or not large numbers of bodies in Dresden were so incinerated that they could no longer be recognized as bodies. Frederick Taylor mentions Walter Weidauer, the high burgomaster of Dresden in the postwar period, as stating:

> [T]here is no substance to the reports that tens of thousands of victims were so thoroughly incinerated that no individual traces could be found. Not all were identified, but—especially as most victims died of asphyxiation or physical injuries—the overwhelming majority of individuals' bodies could at least be distinguished as such.[32]

Other historians cite evidence that bodies were incinerated beyond recognition. Alexander McKee quotes Hildegarde Prasse on what she saw at the Altmarkt after the Dresden bombings:

> What I saw at the Altmarkt was cruel. I could not believe my eyes. A few of the men who had been left over [from the Front] were busy shoveling corpse after corpse on top of one another. Some were completely carbonized and buried in this pyre, but nevertheless they were all burnt here because of the danger of an epidemic. In any case, what was left of them was hardly recognizable. They were buried later in a mass grave on the Dresdner Heide.[33]

Marshall De Bruhl cites a report found in an urn by a gravedigger in 1975 written on March 12, 1945, by a young soldier identified only as Gottfried. This report states:

> I saw the most painful scene ever. . . . Several persons were near the entrance, others at the flight of steps and many others further back in the cellar. The shapes suggested human corpses. The body structure was recognizable and the shape of the skulls, but they had no clothes. Eyes and hair carbonized but not shrunk. When touched, they disintegrated into ashes, totally, no skeleton or separate bones.
>
> I recognized a male corpse as that of my father. His arm had been jammed between two stones, where shreds of his gray suit remained. What sat not far from him was no doubt Mother. The slim build and shape of the head left no doubt. I found a tin and put their ashes in it. Never had I been so sad, so alone and full of despair. Carrying my treasure and crying I left the gruesome scene. I was trembling all over and my heart threatened to burst. My helpers stood there, mute under the impact.[34]

Historians also differ on whether or not bodies are still being recovered in Dresden. For example, Frederick Taylor states:

> Since 1989—even with the extensive excavation and rebuilding that followed the fall of communism in Dresden—no bodies have been recovered at all, even though careful archeological investigations have accompanied the redevelopment.[35]

Marshall De Bruhl does not agree with Taylor's statement. De Bruhl notes that numerous other skeletons of

victims were discovered in the ruins of Dresden as rubble was removed or foundations for new buildings were erected. De Bruhl states:

> One particularly poignant discovery was made when the ruins adjacent to the Altmarkt were being excavated in the 1990s. The workmen found the skeletons of a dozen young women who had been recruited from the countryside to come into Dresden and help run the trams during the war. They had taken shelter from the rain of bombs in an ancient vaulted sub-basement, where their remains lay undisturbed for almost 50 years.[36]

CONCLUSION

The destruction from the Dresden bombings was so massive that exact figures of deaths will never be obtainable. However, the statement from the Dresden Commission of Historians that "definitely no more than 25,000" died in the Dresden bombings is clearly inaccurate. An objective analysis of the evidence indicates that almost certainly far more than 25,000 people died from the bombings of Dresden. Based on a comparison to the Pforzheim bombing, and all the other available evidence, a death toll in Dresden of 250,000 people is much more probable.

The statement from the Dresden Commission of Historians that "definitely no more than 25,000" died in the Dresden bombings is clearly inaccurate.

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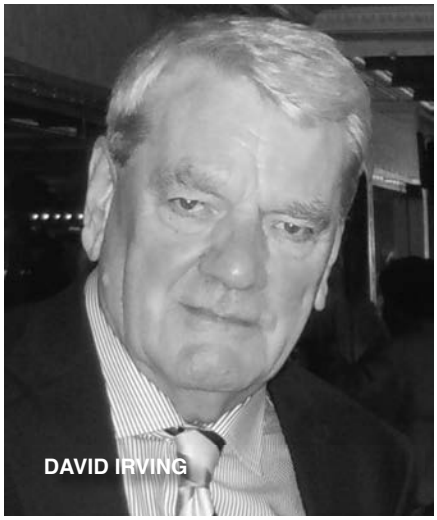
A Revisionist Look at the Dresden Massacre

Apocalypse 1945: The Destruction of Dresden


DAVID IRVING

At 10:10 p.m. on the night of Feb. 13-14, 1945 the RAF master bomber broadcast the cryptic order: "Controller to Plate-Rack Force: Come in and bomb glow of red T.I.s as planned." The ill-famed attack on Dresden had begun. On the night of the attack, Dresden was housing hundreds of thousands of refugees from Silesia, East Prussia, and from western Germany in addition to its own population of 630,000. Up to 150,000 people, perhaps more, were killed in two to three hours, burned alive, that night. Yet until the author's first book on it appeared in 1963, the raid on Dresden scarcely figured in any official indices of the war. A veil had been drawn across this tragedy. Why was there this official silence about the Dresden tragedy? Certainly little discredit reflected on the officers and men of the bomber forces; equally the two commanders, Sir Arthur Harris and General Carl Spaatz, were not acting out of hand. The directives and orders confronting them were painfully clear. Stung by foreign revulsion at this new St. Valentine's Day Massacre, the British prime minister—who had ordered it—penned an angry memo to his chief of staff, even before the war ended, rasping that, "The destruction of Dresden remains a query against the conduct of Allied bombing." And now, for the first time, the full story, omitting nothing, of the historical background to this cruel blow and of its unexpected political consequences, is told by David Irving. This book represents 40 years of research in England, Germany and the U.S.A., and the active cooperation of military authorities. Hardcover, 320 pages, #480, ***$50***.

Firestorm Over Dresden DVD

Here is an accurate video account of the firebombing of Dresden from eyewitnesses who escaped the most dastardly attack on a civilian population ever perpetrated. Historian David Irving combines these interviews with archival prewar film footage and information from Churchill's private diaries to help explain the event of unbridled terror. On the night of Feb. 13, 1945, there began one of the most controversial raids of World War II—the bombing of this defenseless city. Witnesses to the raid and its aftermath describe the events and the terror of what it was like to be in Dresden throughout the night of the raid. DVD, 77 minutes, ***$30***.

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The Truth About Ivan IV, Oligarchy & the Legacy of Medieval Russia

By Matthew R. Johnson, PhD.

In the last issue, TBR published the first installment of this three-part series on Ivan IV—known as "the Terrible" in the West, but as "Ivan the Great" in Russia. That article discussed Ivan's tumultuous childhood and his battle with the old aristocracy. This installment recounts Ivan's early reign and the many reforms he enacted for the benefit of the common Russian. It also details the many plots against him by those nobles who preferred the lot of the average Russian remain the same—as slaves to the plutocrats of the time. We also discuss Ivan's efforts to beat back the many aggressive foreign enemies on Russia's borders, with an eye toward countering centuries of Western lies about Ivan.

IVAN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1550, Ivan called a major sobor [council] of both church and "land" (that is, the nation and its various classes), which brought together representatives of the different regions of Muscovy. These meetings created a new code of law and also included the church synod of the One Hundred Chapters.[1] The Code (or the Sudebnik) streamlined laws and included a number of new statutes to make the courts more equitable. Under the new law, for example, it was impossible to arrest a person without explaining the reason for the arrest to his elder, that is, the elected headman of the commune or artel. Various forms of due process were created.

Between 1550 and 1560, Ivan IV issued a series of charters that reduced the power of royal governors in the different regions of the Moscow kingdom and handed it over to governors who needed to be approved by the local landowners. They took an oath to both landlords and peasants to rule according to all laws and customs. All judges were elected, and the monasteries formed a strong check on the power of the state.[2]

The vast majority of those executed by Ivan belonged to the upper class and were guilty of very real (and not mythical) conspiracies and treason. To reiterate: Powerful noble families dominated Russia at the expense of the state. They were richer, more numerous and had more men under arms than Moscow. The very act of founding a standing army was considered "tyranny" by oligarchical intellectuals. All told, verifiable executions in Ivan's 50 year reign came to 3,500 people. This was a weekend's work in the USSR. It comes to less than 100 people a year.

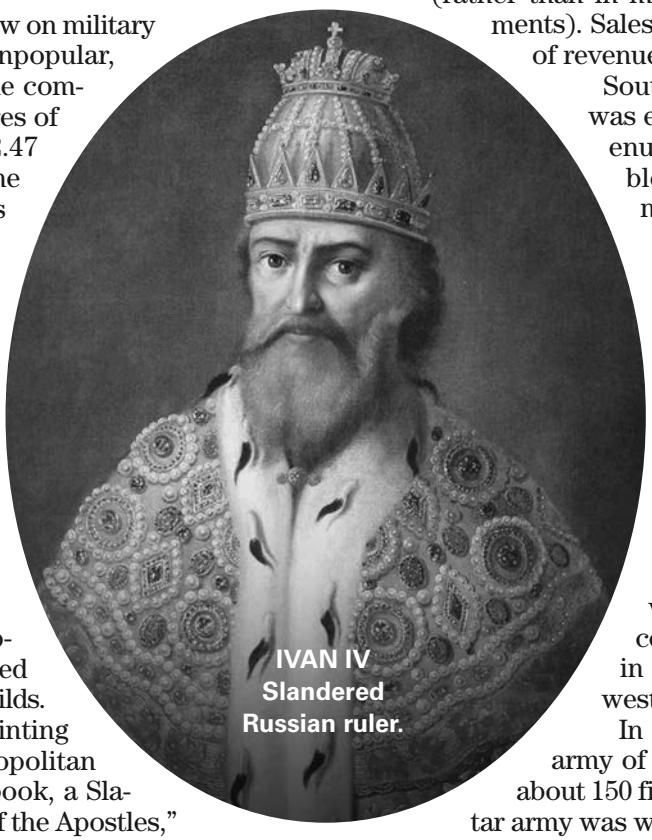
The fact is that Ivan the Terrible introduced a reformed, fairer court system and that the death penalty was imposed only on violent common criminals in Moscow and only when approved by the king in person. It is certain that his concern was justice and the rule of law after the anarchy of his youth. The new court system also makes it possible to say 1) the exact number of executions is known; 2) they were given a fair trial, which was ensured by the involvement of the boyar Duma, or the legislative chamber of this very elite. The special Synodikon books were Ivan's own record of executions for the sake of praying for their souls. By contrast, under Czar Alexis a century later, capital punishment was mandated for 80 offenses, and under Peter I, that increased to 120. Peter I killed far more personally than Ivan did legally. Ivan IV was one of the most humane rulers at the time in Europe.

Iron foundries were founded with state money, and the very distinguished cannon master Andrey Chokhov built what were then considered the finest cannon in Europe. His cannon were cast in the particular form using a wax

model. Another was Russian builder Fyodor Kon, who built the Moscow walls and stone towers of the Kremlin. He did the same for Smolensk.

Since Muscovy on all sides was surrounded by enemies, Ivan (and all monarchs after him) was forced to improve the Russian army. Since the noble muster was the norm, he created the regular force of the strelets (musketeers or archers) in 1550. He called on the elite of the city and surrounding areas to send their most promising young boys to be trained as the elite Guard of Moscow. Of course, these were modeled on the earlier Oprichniki created under severe stress.

In 1556, Ivan published the law on military service of the landowners. Unpopular, Ivan forced the elite to serve the common good. For every 150 hectares of land (each hectare is about 2.47 acres), they needed to supply one fully trained and armed man. His efforts against oligarchy finally made the service estate actually about serving: without serving the common good, no land would be granted. While compromising over the power of royal governors, Ivan would not budge on this fundamental idea.



IVAN IV
Slandered Russian ruler.

Ivan's reign was a time of substantial economic development and the first overarching economic policy for the whole nation. He sought the development of newer and more advanced crafts and their corresponding guilds. He imported Russia's first printing press from Kiev. In 1564, Metropolitan St. Macarius released his first book, a Slavonic translation of "The Acts of the Apostles," using this press.

In the absence of a nationwide market, Ivan IV established foreign economic ties in order to spur a domestic market. In order to establish trade relations with the West for the first time since the Kievan era, Moscow took advantage of her newfound access to the White Sea. According to royal decree, English merchants were granted free trade rights with Moscow as a means of ensuring British cooperation. London created the Moscow Company and brought new techniques in architecture, navigation and shipbuilding into Russia's interior. The specter of a strong land power united with a strong sea power and peaceful trade cooperation between Britain and Russia was seen as a threat to many European powers.

Denmark, Poland, Sweden and Lithuania tried to block this agreement. In addition, officially sponsored Swedish and Polish pirates made predatory raids on Russian and English ships. It is rarely reported that, as a result of this, Ivan retaliated by creating an elite corsair fleet of fast moving ships to intercept and destroy these pirates. This was made easier by the new revenue streams coming from Astrakhan, Kazan and parts of Siberia newly brought into the empire.[3]

Ivan the Terrible created both land and monetary reform. The ruble was made the sole legal tender in Moscow, while monasteries now paid taxes in money (rather than in military recruits or in-kind payments). Sales taxes became a critical source of revenue and were purely centralized.

Southern and southeastern trade was essential to ensure a strong revenue stream in case of Western blockades. The Volga was the main route to do this. Two Tartar khanates—Kazan and Astrakhan—blocked the way between Russia and the powerful empires of the Far East. They not only stymied Russian trade with Central Asia and the orient, but also raided the eastern Russian border, doing the same to the east that the Tartars were doing in the west. These border raids, often at the behest of Western powers, were slave raids, and Russia was constantly drained of her citizens in the slave trade in the east and west.[4]

In 1552, Ivan brought to Kazan an army of 150,000 soldiers equipped with about 150 field guns. In Kazan, a strong Tartar army was well dug in, so Russian engineers undermined the Kazan walls, placing barrels of gunpowder underneath, and collapsed their defenses. About half of this Russian army was Tartar and locally recruited. Once captured, no conversions to Orthodoxy were forced, but they were encouraged under the saintly Bishop Gury who was assigned to the city. The Russian empire was not for profit (though profit could be made), but for defense and security. No imposition of Russian customs was ever public policy, and the Russian tradition of the multinational Eurasian state began. Russian excess in these attacks was certainly legitimate given the hundreds of thousands of Russian citizens sold in slave markets throughout Asia and the Mideast.

In 1556 the king sent troops down the Volga to conquer Astrakhan. Since then, the Tartar threat from the east

has ceased to exist. The Volga was finally a Russian river. After the conquest of Astrakhan, Russians began moving south to take advantage of the newly opened trading relations with the east. Moving along the Terek River, they reached the foot of the Caucasus Mountains. There, explorers formed a voluntary army of the "Greben Cossacks," who merged with parts of the Don army.

In 1558, Ivan began the war with the Livonian and Teutonic crusading orders. These had been commanded by the pope of Rome in the 13th century to take as much of Russia as possible while she was under the Mongol yoke. By 1560, Russian forces occupied almost the whole of Livonia, returning several old Russian cities including Revel and Dorpat to the state.

Entirely on the side of people's interests stood the Orthodox Church, which at the time was totally independent with her own courts and law. The church always sought to maintain a strong government in Russia that could both protect the nation and control the secular elites. Bishops and large monasteries were a major check on the power of the oligarchs, and the two groups were rarely at peace. The church used much from Byzantine and Balkan canon law to develop the theoretical justification for the crown and the centralization of Russian power.

Even in Kievan times, the Old Testament kings were the model and were understood as manifestations of natural law.[5] Power is "given by God" in the sense that it is a part of the natural order. It is natural for human beings to organize themselves into functional communities, and these require defense, law and judicial institutions. On the other hand, sin, corruption and greed—if unchecked—create the consequent destruction and de-legitimization of these same social structures.

The Orthodox crown is based on national and divine law, which can only concern the public good and the war against the human propensity to follow their appetites rather than intellect. On the other hand, oligarchy is inherently "private," meaning that they care only for themselves. Oligarchy exists to exploit; kings exist to limit, to draw the boundary and restrain the will. Among the Polish Confederations, for example, military victories by the crown were seen as negative events, since it meant the increase in royal power and prestige. A strong monarch is the opposite of oligarchy. The rich constantly war against the "father," the patriarchal principle manifest in the king. The unlimited demands of greed are checked by the limits placed by the monarch in law.

NOBLE PLOTS AGAINST RUSSIA

Ivan spent his reign fighting battle after battle against the privileged elite. As Moscow made its power clear, the oligarchs began making deals with foreign powers to hand over the country in exchange for a firm title to their privileges. In 1566-1567, Ivan intercepted letters from the Polish regime and the Lithuanian prince to many of the major noble families of the realm. Among them was the Chelyadnin-Fedorov clan whose rank made him the *de facto* leader of the Boyar Duma and gave him a casting vote in the election of a new sovereign. In addition, a letter from Poland was addressed to Prince Ivan Kurakin-Bulgachov, prince of Rostov, as well as Prince Ivan D. Belsky and the rest of the highest Duma members. The letters speak of many deals in the process of negotiation, including the idea of the Polish king that Prince Ivan Dmitrievich be granted vast land in Lithuania for treason against the Russian czar. The remaining recipients were feted by Polish elites and negotiating as to who should replace Ivan once he was overthrown.[6]

In the autumn of 1567, Ivan led a campaign against Lithuania. There, intelligence gave him more evidence of this treason. The Lithuanian and Polish plan, communicated to elite traitors in Russia, was to take a unit of the army and use it to kill Ivan. From there, the remainder of the now leaderless Russians would be scattered, and this vanguard group would escort the Poles into Moscow. Ivan urgently fled to the capital once he learned this as he had to prepare for this possibility both at home and on campaign. The head of this pro-Lithuanian group was again Chelyadnin-Fedorov, who, according to Kobrin, was "a noble lord, owner of vast estates . . . one of the few administration figures of the time who did not take bribes; a man of impeccable integrity."

An important political agent of the Polish crown, A. Schlichting, informed Sigismund, the Polish monarch: "Many distinguished persons, about 30 people . . . have committed to writing [and] have delivered the Grand Duke with his Oprichniki into the hands of your Majesty; if only Your Majesty moved his forces eastward."

The offenders were arrested. The trial took place before the Boyar Duma. The evidence was irrefutable: the contract signed by the traitors was in the hands of Ivan. No one denied guilt since the handwriting matched clearly, so the next step was for the now disgraced oligarch to dissociate himself from the conspiracy. A German spy, "Stade," reported that Chelyadnin-Fedorov, Ivan Kurakin-Bulgachova and princes of Rostov were executed as a result. The problem was that Prince Ivan Kurakin, the second most important member of the conspiracy, was still alive in 1577, 10 years later, as he held several important posts! He was convicted of drinking on the job, abandoning his garrison command as the Poles took over without resistance. Finally, this fool was executed.

The day that this plot was to occur, the Empress Maria Temrykovna died with all the symptoms of poisoning. The royal chef eventually confessed to his part in the murder, and the trail led to boyar Vladimir Andrevitch. Ivan acted quickly, though the false histories in the West claim that this conspiracy led to a massive slaughter. The only death was the ringleader, Vladimir.

Western writers love to spread rumors about Ivan's violence and paranoia. Some of the rumors spreading in the West included several Oprichniki riding out in a boat to drown rebels—in January. Some have claimed that 200,000 were murdered, but Novgorod's whole population was just 27,000 at the time.[7] The point here is that con-

spiracies against Ivan and Russia were real. Secondly, that the offenders were tried and only a few were executed and, finally, that Russia's many enemies had a strong incentive to blacken Ivan's reputation.

The real foundation of these early attempts to create an oligarchic republic was the Judaizer sect, an ideology all conspirators against Russia held in common. It seemed that Metropolitan Pimen had been a secret leader of that sect, and Ivan called a synod to deal with these issues. St. Phillip the Martyr had learned quite a bit about the sect, and the Judaizers murdered him before he could testify. Ivan's men had nothing to do with it. The conspirators had stopped up the metropolitan's furnace exhaust, and he died of carbon monoxide poisoning. St. Phillip was a martyr, but not by Ivan's order.

Ivan arrived in Novgorod with a guard of 500 men, and there are no reports of any clashes with noble forces, suggesting that the local garrison remained loyal. It was clear that Pimen's influence ran deep in the local elite. This sect accepted usury and profiteering, so profits skyrocketed, as did interest rates. That was a tremendous incentive to join that sect. The highest estimate of the number of verifiable executions in Novgorod was about 1,500 total. Most of the punishments were confiscation of property or heavy fines. In Pskov, most denunciations for treason turned out to be false and its victims cleared, meaning that trials were reasonably fair.

In early May of 1571, as the Livonian war in the north continued to rage, the conspirators found the Crimean Tartars as another possible agent. Military intelligence reported that the Tartars were dormant and not interested in further attacks on Russia. This story was contrived. As a result of this planted story, Ivan returned to Moscow, satisfied that the southern border was safe. On cue, a massive force of Crimean Tartars appeared at the border, and some reports put their number well over 100,000, commanded by Devlet Giray. How an army of this size can go undetected is the result of noble perfidy, where Kudeyar Tishenkov had joined the Tartars in a bid to unseat Ivan. Even worse, the local border force refused to move against them. The governors in charge of defense against the Crimea—Volsky and Mstislav—were part of this scheme. Alone, the Oprichnina force stood against this massive array.

The Oprichnina army under the command of J.F. Volynov was small in number, perhaps a few thousand at most. The border force under noble control fled the area and returned to Moscow, refusing to fight. Ivan eventually grasped the situation and used only Oprichnina forces to defend the city—and Russia's very existence. Far from some fictional horror sect, the Oprichnina was an elite group of warriors and knights chosen for their loyalty as well as skill. Given the sheer number of noble plots, Ivan was forced to create a loyal force that could be counted on against the enemies of Russia, foreign and domestic. Keep in mind that the Russian army was from the noble muster, so when nobles were disloyal, an alternative military force had to be created.

The carnage was massive. The Tartars annihilated Moscow's suburbs. The Islamic army's own figures say 60,000 were killed in the victory over Russia with many slaves taken. Several noble traitors were executed, including M. Cherkassy, one of the old boyars, and Prince Temkin-Rostov. Prince Mstislav, one of the ringleaders, was spared at the express request of Metropolitan Cyril, who wanted an end to this bloodshed.

Ivan's position was desperate.

After this slaughter, the Vorotynsky Commission was called to reorganize border defenses. Part of the plan was to use "chain fortresses" stretching from the Donetsk in the west to the Irtysh in the east. Moving peasants to the area, Ivan created a small army of yeoman smallholders with a single goal: to defend the southern border. Peasants he could trust. Nobles he could not.[8] ✦

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1 This is sometimes called the "Stoglav" council in Russian for short.

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5 This idea is often confused with a modern doctrine called "divine right." It is depressing that, even among historians, this idea is rarely understood and used emotionally to express displeasure. "Divine right" was a doctrine that had no parallel in the middle ages since it was developed precisely to de-fang the church as a check on the cities, the elite and the crown. In England, the doctrine covered for the dissolution of the monasteries and the removal of the canonical check on state power.

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Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D. is originally from Union County, N.J. He completed his Ph.D. at the University of Nebraska, writing his dissertation on Michael Oakeshott's critique of modernity. His first job out of college was working with The Barnes Review. He is a former professor of history at Mt. St. Mary's University in Emmetsville, Md. Matt's latest book is *Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin*, available from TBR Book Club. Matt resides in Franklin County, Pa., where he teaches and writes on Russian history and politics.

White History & Heritage Behind Bars

By Ronald L. Ray

Most TBR readers are well aware of ongoing societal attacks against White Europeans and Americans and their cultural and religious heritage. We experience it in our daily lives. Some people even have been imprisoned for defense of the White race. But what about White heritage as a force for good? In particular, what about its use as a force giving positive direction to the lives of some of America's prison population?

In 2008, Daniel Cowart was a very young adult. With another, older man, he conspired to assassinate a presidential candidate, Barack Obama. After having pled guilty in 2010, he is presently serving a 14-year prison sentence at the Federal Medical Center in Lexington, Kentucky, which also houses a general prison population, to which Cowart belongs.

Cowart, who now goes by the first name of Konr, says he has "grown up a lot" since that time. He is a productive member employed on one of the facility's work crews—and he is also an avid advocate for the White race and its millennial culture. In religion, he is a follower of Odin, one of the gods of the ancient Nordic peoples.

In early 2015, feeling the absence of a "White History Month," he and a few of his fellow prisoners conceived the idea of celebrating Leif Erikson Day, Oct. 9, as a means of promoting the value of the White race and honoring its history. Surprisingly, prison authorities consented, and the rush was on to organize the event. Cowart, a subscriber to TBR and American Free Press newspaper, contacted the latter for ideas for an outside speaker. While not possible to obtain one this year, the experience will help do so for the future. TBR contributed by sending a number of issues of the magazine, which have been shared enthusiastically among interested inmates.

The dedicated group of five organizers, Cowart, Jordan Banton, James Kalbflesh, Tracy Yoder and Alton Sherman, received positive support from the authorities, but also some isolated opposition. The two-hour event was limited to Leif Erikson, instead of Scandinavian heritage generally. Another inmate submitted racist material to the prison education committee, apparently trying to sabotage what was to be, says Cowart, "productive and educational." Eight interested men were prevented from leaving their work detail to attend the celebration, and a prison staff member may have disingenuously prevented the photographer from being present.

Still, those are small issues, and the great day finally arrived. Interesting and fun items were shared, such as a trivia quiz and historical pamphlets about Erikson and ancient Norse religion. Yoder first outlined the events to come, followed by a 15-minute speech by Cowart, which passionately recounted the fascinating and daring exploits of Leif Erikson's life and discovery of North America's mainland in A.D. 1000, five centuries before Christopher Columbus. He told also of Erikson's grandfather, Thorvald, and father, Eric the Red, who discovered Greenland. No man grows up in a vacuum.

Left to right: Jordan Banton, Konr Cowart, James Kalbflesh and Tracy Yoder. Not pictured is Alton Sherman.

His family is his history.

Banton then read his own, very creative poem, "Hail Leif the Lucky," celebrating the "great White hero." There was a break for refreshments, followed by a viewing of the popular A&E program, "Vikings in America." Afterward, Sherman gave a reflective speech on some errors of court historians about the European discovery of America. Finally, Cowart closed the event with additional history about Erikson's siblings, whose descendants may have survived several centuries as part of an American Indian tribe.

TBR is happy to share with readers this small but significant effort to restore pride in the White race and culture, especially as it has provided an influence for good among prison inmates. All in all, reports Cowart, the day was a significant success and gratefully received by 34 attendees. "Positive feedback was received. The day was a victory." ✦

Readers may write to Cowart at the following address.

Daniel Cowart #22540-076
FMC Lexington-Bluegrass Unit
P.O. Box 14500
Lexington, KY 40512

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear regularly in our sister publication, American Free Press. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CELEBRATION & SORROW

Today for me is both a day of celebration and mourning. For though I am to be married (and that gives me immeasurable joy), it is also a day that I salute a great patriot and mourn his passing. Willis A. Carto was a towering luminary in the alternative right and the founder of LIBERTY LOBBY, the publishing powerhouse behind the famed *Spotlight* newspaper. Carto's publications, unlike those elite-controlled publications in America, boasted the distinction of being a publication so effective in its zealous devotion to telling the truth that the government sued it out of existence. *The Spotlight* is still the only newspaper in American history closed by court order.

Carto was also instrumental in inspiring and founding AMERICAN FREE PRESS and THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR) historical Revisionist magazine. As you know, TBR dutifully ferrets out suppressed and forgotten history quintessential to understanding our present dilemmas in direct defiance of prevailing platitudes and political correctness right on up to this present moment.

Simply put, to the cause of truth, Mr. Carto was a William Randolph Hearst—and an infinitely more noble and decent man.

Though I can only hope his legacy will inspire greater deeds of valor and deeper levels of devotion to that sacred cause of truth, few if any can say that they have accomplished so much and left a legacy so great as our fallen brother.

Let us honor his memory and his life's work by renewing and redoubling our own efforts in the trenches in the war being waged against every bastion of Western Christian civilization—and remember that the battle is not to the strong alone, but to the vigilant, the active and the brave.

Let us have our grief turned to resolve that we may by the grace of God of truth and justice vindicate it and see it through to completion.

JACOB TYLER
Tennessee

HONOR HIS MEMORY

Willis Carto did not live in a vacuum. His work has had a great effect upon many of us. My father read *The Spotlight* newspaper, and I inherited his subscription. Now I subscribe to AFP, and I am also a subscriber to THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR), which Carto founded in 1994. I have always wondered why these publications did not have 1 million subscribers, being that they are so much better than anything the mainstream media puts out. I think it is merely a matter of exposure, and I have a cure for that. I think we all need to honor Willis Carto the way I know he would appreciate it most: by spreading his publications far and wide.

FRED MILLER
Maryland

MULTICULTURALISM

Some people like to blame all our trouble on Blacks, Mexicans and Jews. But as a White person, I feel our entire race is responsible for allowing our voices to be silenced by political correctness and our life forces sapped by hedonism. We have sat by and invited throngs of aliens into our White nations. Take what is happening in Sweden, for instance. I cannot for the life of me comprehend why the Swedes are ruining their beautiful race, culture and nation by this open-arms immigration invasion. In its own way, America was a multicultural nation from the start. How can you say it was not when we had hundreds of thousands of Black people here? But Sweden? My goodness. I do not believe any Somalis or Nigerians or Libyans or Syrians—or anyone else but Scandinavians—has any right to be there. It's a travesty, and the Swedish people have got to draw the line or see their way of life devoured by darkness. Why is it that we Whites so willingly give away what our forefathers considered so precious, and, in many instances, were willing to die for?

G. SNEED
The Netherlands

DID THEY EVEN CATCH THE IRONY?

With billions of dollars of earnings and thousands of employees, *The New York Times* could have been a tad more careful in their scandalous obituary of Willis Carto's legacy as a notorious "anti-Semite" and "holocaust" denier. The irony may be lost on their readers, but not the rest of us.

Just read their obituary "correction" published on their website on Nov. 2, 2015: "An earlier version of this obituary misstated the estimated number of people killed at the Auschwitz concentration camp. It is 1.1 million, not 3 million."

Even the self-described paper of record, winner of 117 Pulitzer Prizes, couldn't avoid "denying the severity of the holocaust" in its scourge of Carto. But the real laugher is, who do they think was integrally involved in getting that number changed through his publishing efforts and financial support of Revisionists? The very Willis Carto they are flaying! No doubt, Willis was chuckling.

E.L. JAMES
Florida

CARBON DATING

I like your magazine's articles on modern history, but the authors of your ancient history articles place too much credence on carbon dating. Carbon dating is a flawed science. As a Christian believer in Creationism, I do not hold that the Earth is much older than 8,000 years. That is plenty of time for all the physical advances we have seen. Thus when you throw around dates like "22,000 B.C.," or even "15,000 B.C.," I tend to disregard the rest of the article.

I suggest an article on the unreliable nature of Carbon-14 dating would make a good assignment for one of your "experts."

MIKE EDELMAN
Maryland

TOLERANCE: A POEM

I recently was inspired to write this poem. I hope you'll consider publishing it:

"Tolerance created this awful beast, when sharing this land by awarding a feast. / Speak your own tongue, we'll adapt to *your* ways. We'll give you some shade to reload and prey. / We'll squash our allegiance, you know the one. Give me a second and I'll give you my gun. / Don't spank your kids; we need them strong, to beat up the weak and not know it's wrong. / Confused in the message are generations to come, when a man wears a dress and a woman's a son. / Others are racist when you break the law. Deny it's a crime when everyone saw. / Let's send foreign aid—their stockpiles are low. The Americans are coming and our troops are slow. / History is ugly, so let's tell it wrong. We'll seal up the deal when it's put in a song. / Tolerance is destroying our rational minds. It's tearing our country into shredded pines. / Assure your strong and noble right. Don't tolerate what is wrong, and your beliefs please hold tight."

TRINA FLACK
California

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